

Woldouby's Biography,

Extraordinary Senegalese checkers
player during his stay in France
1910 – 1911



Govert Westerveld

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Código de registro: 1511085737891

Fecha de registro: 08-nov-2015 20:35 UTC

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Academia de Estudios Humanísticos de Blanca

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ISBN: 978-1-326-47291-7 Hard cover Lulu Editors

Ebook: Without ISBN

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DEDICATION

**To my late teacher Prof. Francisco Sabater Garcia
Former Rector of the University of Murcia (1976-1980)**

For eleven years we were together in our common homeland and had our disagreements sailing in the sea of unknown territories. We were like wretched sailors suspended in the air who with the bobbing of their flight fall into cruel deaths.

But in the difficult hours of my life you were always by my side trusting my ideas and innovations, encouraging me with your words to follow the chosen path. Your death was like that of a sailor always searching and risking in these unknown territories.

Your words of great researcher: "about Hesperidin we still do not know anything" are always with me, despite the fact that our company was number one in the world.

We must investigate and always correct, and never be happy with the result. I will follow your way of investigating, and constantly correcting my results in the history of chess and checkers and the fact that time will put everything in its place.

Prologue

Every checkers player knows about Woldouby's famous position. This 21 year-old Senegalese drew a lot of attention in Paris in 1910 when he won against all challengers in his store located in the Senegalese village of the Exposition of Jardin d'Acclimatation zoologique.

No one understood how this player could win all the games that fast. After Amadou Kandie Woldouby was the second African who participated in a checkers tournament in Paris since he became the city champion in 1911. Our famous checkers player was from Saint-Louis and had come to Europe with a group of peasants to attend the Exhibition of the Senegalese village in France.

In 1911 he left France and no one knew his whereabouts since then. In this biography we show that Weiss' golpe actually was Woldouby's golpe, since he won against Isidore Weiss with it. On the other hand we want to show that Woldouby returned to Senegal in 1911 to take the place of a checkers runner-up in 1913.

His biography deserves a worthy place in the history of checkers, as he was the prominent predecessor of the famous Senegalese checkers player Baba Sy.

Govert Westerveld

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CHAPTER 1



Checkers in France between 1900 - 1910 before Woldouby

In Ahmadou Kandié's biography I have already talked about checkers in France until 1899 and Isidore Weiss proved to be the strongest player in the country. In 1910 France became aware of another extraordinary Senegalese player, but before talking about this natural genius it is advisable to know the state of checkers in France between 1900-1910.

The Paris Tournament 1900

N°		Nombre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pt	SB
1		<u>Gaston Beudin</u>	X	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	13	102
		<u>Isidore Weiss</u>	2	X	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	13	110
3		<u>J. Chardonnet</u>	1	1	X	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	11	95
4		<u>A. Dussaut</u>	0	1	1	X	2	1	1	2	1	1	10	82
5		<u>Eugène Leclercq</u>	0	0	0	0	X	2	1	1	2	2	8	55
		<u>C. Degraeve</u>	0	1	1	1	0	X	2	2	1	0	8	71
		<u>J. Zimmerman</u>	1	1	0	1	1	0	X	1	2	1	8	70
8		<u>Ch. Moyencourt</u>	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	X	0	2	7	61
		<u>George Balédent</u>	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	X	2	7	55
10		<u>Carel George Vervloet</u>	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	X	5	45

Three-game match

N°		Nombre	1	2	Tot
1		<u>Isidore Weiss</u>	2	2	4
2		<u>Gaston Beudin</u>	0	0	0

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Champions of the 100 squares

	Year	Unofficial World Title	Country	Without participating
±	1785	C. Manoury	France	
	1840	Aris de Heer	Holland	
	1885	Dr. Dussaut	France	
	1894	Isidore Weiss	France	
	1895	Eugène Leclercq	France	
	1899	Isidore Weiss	France	
±	1907		France	Louis Raphaël
±	1908		Senegal	Bapou N'diaye
±	1909		Senegal	Woldouby
	Year	Official World Title	Country	
	1909	Isidore Weiss	France	
±	1910		France	Léonard Ottina
±	1912		France	Dr. Alfred Molimard
	1912	Herman Hoogland	Holland	
±	1917		Holland	Jack B. de Haas
±	1923		Canada	William Beaurégard
±	1924		Holland	Jan Hendrik Vos
	1925	Stanislas Bizot	France	
	1926	Marius Fabre	France	
	1928	Benedictus Springer	Holland	
	1934	Maurice Raichenbach	France	
±	1940		Holland	Reinier Cornelis Keller
	1945	Pierre Ghestem	France	
	1948	Piet Roozenburg	Holland	

1900 Match Isidore Weiss – Dr. Anetole Dussaut 4-4

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	2	0	1	1	4
02	Dr. Anetole Dussaut	0	2	1	1	4

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Carel George Vervloet around 1880

On September 16 1900, Isidore Weiss and Dr. Anetole Dussaut played four games. The match ended in a draw.

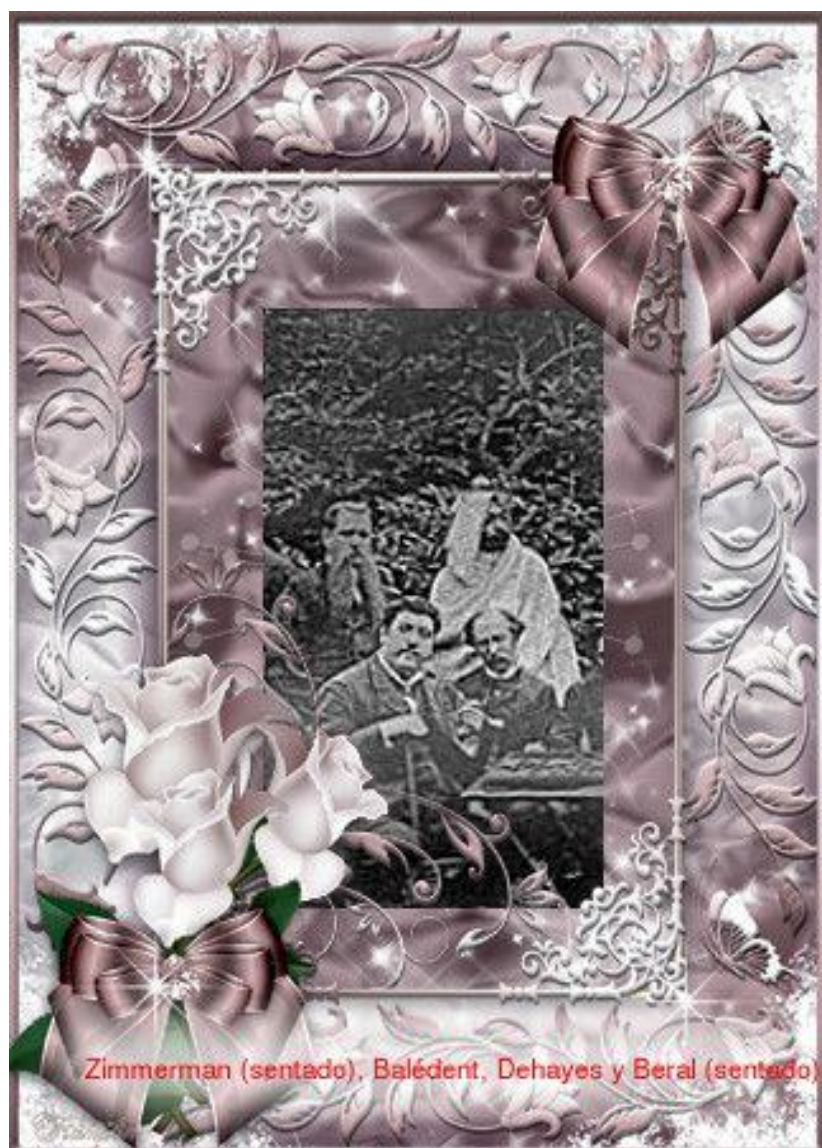


Match between Raphaël and Isidore Weiss in Marseille, 1901

The 1902 Parisian Tournament

Isidore Weiss became champion in a tournament held in Paris.

N°	Players
01	Isidore Weiss
02	Eugène Leclercq
03	Louis Barteling



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1903 Match Isidore Weiss - Louis Barteling 4-4

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	1	1	0	2	4
02	Louis Barteling	1	1	2	0	4

Between 8 and 15 March 1903 Isidore Weiss and Louis Barteling played four games. The match ended 4-4.

1903 Match Isidore Weiss - Eugène Leclercq 5-3

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	1	1	1	2	5
02	Eugène Leclercq	1	1	1	0	3

Between 8 and 15 March 1903 Isidore Weiss and Eugène Leclercq played four games. The match ended 5-3 in Weiss' favor.

1904 Match Isidore Weiss - Jack de Haas 10-10

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	10
02	Jack de Haas	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	10

Between 26 and 30 November 1904 Isidore Weiss and Jack de Haas from Holland played eight games. The match ended in a draw.

1907 Match Isidore Weiss - Jack de Haas 21-19

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01	Isidore Weiss	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
02	Jack de Haas	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1

N°	Players	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	21
02	Jack de Haas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	19









Between 19 and 28 May 1907 there was a match of 20 games between the world champion Isidore Weiss and his challenger Jack de Haas. This time Weiss won against Jack de Haas with the minimal difference of 21-19, which extended Isidore Weiss' title of world champion.

1909 Jack de Haas, Holland champion

In the Holland Adult championship the player Jack de Haas ranked first. Herman Hoogland was second.

In June 1909 the world championship was played. Isidore Weiss won with 20 points. The table of the results is shown on the next page.

The Parisian tournament 1909 for the World Champion title

N°		Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pt	SB
1		<u>Isidore Weiss</u>	X	1 1	2 1	1 0	2 2	1 2	1 2	2 2	20	239
2		<u>Alfred Molimard</u>	1 1	X	1 2	1 0	2 1	2 2	1 2	1 2	19	235
3		<u>Jack de Haas</u>	0 1	1 0	X	1 0	2 2	2 2	1 1	1 2	16	188
4		<u>Stanislas Bizot</u>	1 2	1 2	1 2	X	0 0	2 0	1 0	2 1	15	217
5		<u>Philip Battefeld</u>	0 0	0 1	0 0	2 2	X	1 1	2 2	1 0	12	149
		<u>Marius Fabre</u>	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	1 1	X	1 2	2 2	12	128
7		<u>George Balédent</u>	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 2	0 0	1 0	X	2	10	140
8		<u>André Dumont sr.</u>	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 2	0 0	0	X	6	86



George Balédent against Jack de Haas in Paris, June 1909
Photo: FMJD



**Participants in the 1909 world championship.
Photo: Courtesy of Dr. Diego Rodriguez - France.**

Paris Championship 1910

N°	Nombre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pt	SB
1	<u>Léonard Ottina</u>	X	1 1	2 2	1 2	0 2	1 0	2 2	2 2	20	255
2	<u>Stanislas Bizot</u>	1 1	X	2 0	0 2	1 2	2 2	0 2	2 2	19	231
	<u>Isidore Weiss</u>	0 0	0 2	X	1 2	1 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	19	212
4	<u>Marius Fabre</u>	1 0	2 0	1 0	X	2 1	1 1	2 1	2 2	16	185
5	<u>Paul Sonier</u>	2 0	1 0	1 1	0 1	X	1 2	2 1	0 1	13	178
6	<u>André Dumont sr.</u>	1 2	0 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	X	1 2	1 1	11	142
7	<u>Gaston Beudin</u>	0 0	2 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	X	2 2	9	98
8	<u>C. Champois</u>	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1	1 1	0 0	X	5	61

In March 1910 the championship was held in Paris. The winner was Leonard Ottina with 20 points, followed by Stanislas Bizot and Isidore Weiss with 19 points each. Two matches between Weiss and Stanislas Bizot, on March 15 1910 determined Weiss' second place.

Two-game match for second place

Pl		Name	1	2	Tot
1		<u>Isidore Weiss</u>	0	2	2
		<u>Stanislas Bizot</u>	2	0	2

Another two-game match for second place

Pl		Nombre	1	2	Tot
1		<u>Isidore Weiss</u>	1	2	3
2		<u>Stanislas Bizot</u>	1	0	1



Léonard Ottina was born on June 24 1878 in Quarona (Piémont) in Italy and made his debut in Paris in 1898 where he played against Leclercq, Zimmerman, Weiss, and Beudin. The reason that we do not know too much about him is because he emigrated to Canada in 1910. He also participated in 1910 in the France championship, but his results were awful there. Ottina neglected his positional play to get more shots¹. He was champion in Canada on the 144 squares board several times.

1910 Match Isidore Weiss - Léonard Ottina 13-7

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	13
02	Léonard Ottina	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7

A 10-game match between Isidore Weiss and Léonard Ottina was held between 3 and 16 April 1910. The match ended 13-7 in Weiss' favor.

¹ LUCOT, Pierre (1961) Revista L'Effort, issue 81

CHAPTER 2

Bouvier and Tournier and "l'afrique mystérieuse".

The entrepreneurs Aimé Bouvier [who should not be confused with the ornithological expert Aimé Bouvier of 1844-1919] and Fleury Tournier held the exhibition *l'Afrique mystérieuse* in Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation du Bois de Boulogne in Paris in 1910. Bouvier's and Tournier's biographies are found in Jean Michel Bergougniou's and other books².

Bouvier et Tournier.

Bouvier et Tournier, associés pendant plusieurs années, jouent aussi un rôle majeur dans les Villages entre 1903 et 1928.

Aimé Bouvier, né le 1er mai 1866 à Seyssel (Ain), nous est décrit comme un «organisateur d'expositions ethnographiques coloniales». Il est, en 1898 à Dijon, le second de Gravier dont il va évidemment s'inspirer pour s'établir à son compte, mais on ne sait pas combien de temps il lèst resté. Il se marie à Vincennes en 1900. En 1903 il est directeur du Village noir de Reims avec Vigé. Sa carrière se poursuit, toujours en cette qualité et désormais sans Vigé mais en association avec Fleury Tournier (peut-être un compatriote à lui, né à Seyssel en 1870 s'il s'agissait du fils de ce Joseph Tournier qui figure comme témoin de naissance de Bouvier lui-même). En tout cas, Fleury Tournier, âgé de 3 ans en 1906, est alors domicilié à Lyon, 44 rue de Créquy.

Bouvier-Tournier sont ensemble à Arras en 1904 pour un spectacle intitulé «Afrique sauvage», à Liège en 1905, à Amiens en 1906, et à Londres à la Franco-British Exhibition de 1908. A Nancy en 1909, leur Village n'a pas été accepté sans difficulté car la concession qu'ils avaient obtenue dès janvier 1908 du premier directeur général de l'exposition envisagée a failli ne pas survivre à la démission de celui-ci. A cette date en tout cas, le couple est domicilié à Paris, 22 rue Boissy d'Anglas. Membre, comme Tournier, du Comité national des expositions coloniales, Bouvier est ensuite seul à Roubaix en 1911. A 58 ans, il est encore à Strasbourg en 1924 puis au zoo de Bâle en Suisse deux ans plus tard, du 1er juillet au 15 septembre 1926, avec une troupe sénégalaise pour laquelle il a sollicité l'intervention du consul de France contre la concurrence (les Hagenbec pour ne pas les nommer). Enfin,

² BERGUGNIOU, JEAN-MICHEL; CLIGNET, RÉMI; DAVID, PHILIPPE (2001) "Villages Noirs" et autres visiteurs africains et Malgaches, pp. 122-123

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en 1928 accompagné de sa femme, il amène à Brest le troisième et dernier Village organisé dans cette ville en trente ans.

De son côté, Tournier, seul, en liaison avec l'entrepreneur lausannais Charles Bretagne, présentera encore un Village noir en 1925 à Lausanne puis à Zurich en août-septembre de la même année.

Rien n'indique que Bouvier et Tournier aient eu la moindre expérience africaine et qu'ensemble ou séparément ils aient séjourné en Afrique.



Jardin d'acclimatation

Translation:

Bouvier and Tournier, associated for several years, played a major role in the villages between 1903 and 1928.

Aimé Bouvier, born 1 May 1866 in Seyssel (Ain), was described to us as a "colonial ethnographic exhibition organizer." He was in 1898 in Dijon, the second of Gravier, where he would obviously be inspired to stand on his own, but it is not known how long he remained there. He married at Vincennes in 1900. In 1903 he was director of the Black Village of Reims with Vige. His career continued in that capacity and without Vige, but now in association with Fleury Tournier (perhaps his compatriot, born in Seyssel in 1870 if he was the son of Joseph Tournier appearing as witness to Bouvier's birth). Fleury Tournier, 3 years old in 1906, then resided in 44 rue de Créquy in Lyon.

Bouvier and Tournier were together in Arras in 1904 for a show called *Wild Africa* in Liege in 1905, Amiens in 1906, and in London at the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908. In Nancy in 1909 their village was not accepted without

difficulty because they had obtained concession in January 1908 when the first general manager of the proposed exhibition almost did not survive his resignation of it. On this date the couple resided in 22 rue Boissy d'Anglas in Paris. As a member (like Tournier) of the National Committee of colonial exhibitions Bouvier was then only in Roubaix in 1911. At 58 he was still in Strasbourg in 1924, then at Basel Zoo in Switzerland two years later from 1 July to 15 September 1926 with a Senegalese company for which he sought the intervention of the consul of France against competition (the Hagenbec for not naming them). Finally in 1928, accompanied by his wife, he would take to Brest the third and final village held in this city in thirty years.

Tournier, only in conjunction with the Lausanne entrepreneur Charles Britain, was still present in a black town in 1925 in Lausanne and in Zurich in August and September of the same year.

Nothing indicates that Bouvier and Tournier had any African experience and that together or separately they stayed in Africa.

However much I have searched I have not found much about this Senegalese exhibition in Paris, but this is no obstacle to more or less knowing about the activities of Bouvier and Tournier in these years and what these villages where the Senegalese lived were really like. We have more information about the Exhibition in London in 1908 and the activities of the Senegalese Villages³.

La vie primitive des habitants de l'Afrique occidentale n'a jamais été présentée auparavant à des Européens d'une manière aussi complète et aussi développée: le Village Sénégalais avec sa colonie de nègres forme un tableau des plus instructifs. Dans une enceinte palissadée, d'aspect farouche, une centaine d'hommes et de femmes venus des confins du désert vivent là exactement comme ils le font dans leur africaine patrie. Habitant des huttes d'une construction rudimentaire, ils pratiquent sous les yeux des visiteurs de nombreuses industries, dont ils nous montrent des exemples intéressants. Une visite à l'école du village démontre que la France ne s'occupe pas de ses enfants éloignés avec moins de sollicitude que l'Angleterre et qu'elle cherche avec autant d'énergie et de succès à les élever, moralement et intellectuellement. Les plaisirs et amusements de ces nègres ne sont négligés,

³ **EXPOSITION FRANCO-BRITANIQUE.** London 1908. Les colonies françaises, pp. 437-438.

LE GUIDE du village *sénégalais* de la Franco-British de 1908 fut rédigé par *Aimé Bouvier* et Fleury Tournier.

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et le visiteur verra et entendra avec intérêt les chants étranges et les danses curieusement rythmées des plus jeunes membres de la tribu.

Les Directeurs du Village Sénégalais, MM. Bouvier et Tournier, membres du «Comité National des Expositions Coloniales», ont remporté, à Londres, un très grand succès; du 16 mai au 10 octobre leur contrôle a enregistré un chiffre de 459.024 entrées payantes.



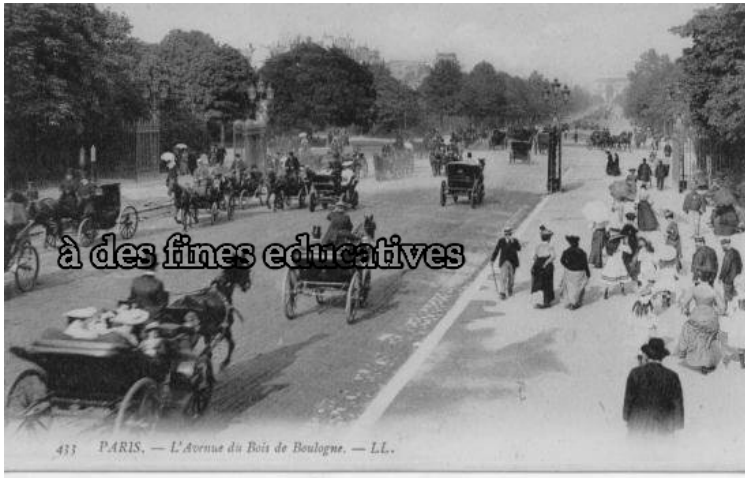
**Overview of Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation of Bois de Boulogne
Municipal Files of Neuilly-sur-Seine**



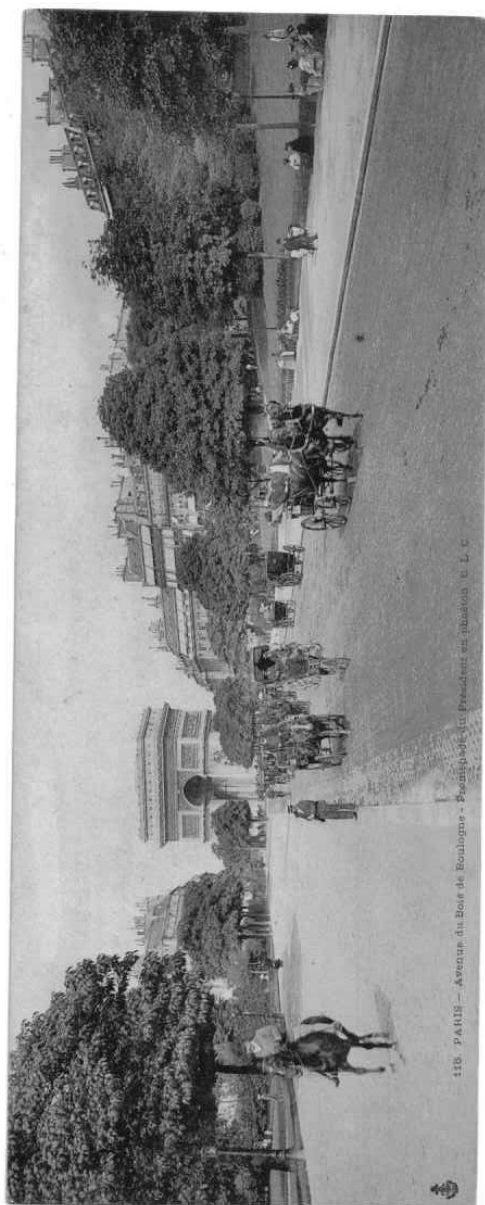
Restaurant du Palmarium of „Jardin d'Acclimatation”

Translation:

The primitive life of the inhabitants of West Africa has never been previously disclosed to Europeans in such a complete and so developed way: a Senegalese village with its colony of Negroes form a most instructive picture. In a palisade of fierce nature a hundred men and women from the confines of the desert live there exactly as they would in their African homeland. Living in huts of a rudimentary construction they practice many industries in front of the eyes of visitors, they make interesting exemplars. A village school to visit demonstrates that France is not concerned about children away with less care than England and seeks with much energy and success to raise them morally and intellectually. The pleasures and amusements of these negroes are not neglected, and the visitor will see and hear with interest the strange songs and strangely rhythmic dances of the younger members of the tribe. The directors of the Senegalese Village Bouvier and Tournier, members of the National Committee of Colonial Exhibition, earned great success in London; from 16 May to 10 October their control recorded sales of 459,024 paying visitors.



Avenida de Bois du Boulogne



Avenida de Bois du Boulogne

There also was a Senegalese village in 1909 organized by Bouvier and Tournier in Nancy.

Déjà présents lors de la Franco British Exhibition de 1908 à Londres, Aimé Bouvier (collaborateur de Gravier en 1898 et 1899 puis adjoint de Vigé à Reims en 1903, tous deux grands organisateurs et précurseurs de ces villages exotiques) et Fleury Tournier (associé à Bouvier de 1903 à 1928) ont obtenu dès janvier 1908 de Mr Lami, le Directeur Général de l'Exposition de Nancy, la concession nécessaire pour installer leur *Village Sénégalais* dans le parc Sainte-Marie.

Translation:

Already present during the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908 in London Aimé Bouvier (Gravel collaborator in 1898 and 1899 and then deputy Vige in Reims in 1903, both major organizers and precursors of these exotic villages) and Fleury Tournier (associated with Bouvier from 1903 to 1928) obtained in January 1908 from Mr Lami, General Director of the Nancy exhibition, the dealership needed to install their Senegalese Village in Sainte-Marie park.



The Senegalese village in Nancy

The magazine of the Exhibition in Nancy also gives interesting information about the Senegalese races and customs⁴:

« Parmi les nombreuses attractions qui solliciteront le public de tout âge à l'Exposition de Nancy, il ne faut pas oublier le Village Sénégalais, installé dans un vaste enclos à l'angle de la rue de Graffigny et de l'avenue principale du parc Sainte-Marie. Cette curiosité exotique fort bien installée par MM. Bouvier et Tournier comprend un village entier de nègres sénégalais, représentants des plus beaux types des races Toucouleurs, Benga, Thiam et Yoloofs. Une trentaine de cases ou paillotes recouvertes de feuilles de palmier sont disposées pour chaque famille autour de l'enclos. Au centre, on remarque une mosquée, une école, une salle de danse, une piscine pour les plongeurs. Un marabout sert à la fois de prêtre et de maître d'école à la tribu, composée d'une centaine de nègres sous la direction du grand chef Mahmoudou Seck. Ces noirs ont été embarqués le 18 avril à Dakar, avec l'autorisation du gouvernement colonial, sur un transport des Chargeurs- Réunis : ils débarqueront au Havre le 02 mai et seront immédiatement dirigés sur Nancy pour prendre possession de leur village, qui rappellera à ceux qui ont lu Pierre Loti et son *Roman d'un spahi* les fameuses cités nègres de Guet N'Dar et de N'Dar-Toute.

Durant leur séjour, les noirs travailleront chacun dans leurs ateliers et suivant leurs divers métiers : bijoutiers, ciseleurs d'or pur de Galam, tisserands, cordonniers, tailleurs, brodeurs, dessinateurs, forgerons, constructeurs de pirogue, etc. On assistera à des fêtes curieuses : la fête de l'été (anamalis fobil), des moissons, du mariage; il y aura sans doute des unions et des mariages parmi les jeunes gens Seck et Toucouleurs. Ajoutons qu'au centre du village, à côté du lavoir et de la mosquée, il y aura un buffet tenu par les négresses. Ces 18 familles sénégalaises séjourneront à Nancy durant toute la durée de l'Exposition et seront ensuite rapatriées par les soins du gouvernement. Cette petite tribu, qui a suscité beaucoup d'intérêt en plusieurs expositions, fera courir toute la région de l'Est de la France et des pays annexés. Nous dirons prochainement le jour d'arrivée des Toucouleurs du Sénégal et de leurs marabouts yoloofs. Ajoutons que l'un des directeurs de cette entreprise exotique est venu tout récemment à Nancy et qu'il va revenir dans quelques jours pour préparer le campement au parc Sainte-Marie, en vue de l'arrivée des noirs du Sénégal. Cette attraction est naturellement payante, comme toutes les autres installées dans l'Exposition, en dehors des pavillons et palais officiels. ».

⁴ **REVUE DE L'EXPOSITION DE NANCY** 1909 issue 42 bis; 30 avril-1^{er} mai 1909, p. 358

Translation:

Among the many attractions that drew the public of all ages to the Nancy exhibition one cannot forget the Senegalese Village installed on a large enclosure on the corner of rue de Graffigny and the main avenue of Sainte-Marie park. This exotic curiosity was well installed by Bouvier and Tournier and included an entire village of Senegalese negroes, representatives of the finest types of races Toucouleurs, Benga, Thiam, and Yolofo. Thirty houses or huts covered with palm leaves were arranged for each family around the enclosure. In the center there was a mosque, a school, a dance hall, a swimming pool for snorkelers. A marabout served as priest and schoolmaster to the tribe of a hundred negroes under the direction of chief Mahmoudou Seck. These blacks were taken on board on April 18 in Dakar with the authorization of the colonial government on a transport Chargeurs-Reunis; They disembarked in Le Havre on May 2 and would immediately be directed to Nancy to take possession of their village, which reminds those who have read Pierre Loti and his *Roman d'un spahi* the famous cities of the Negroes of Guet N'Dar and N'Dar-Toute.

During their stay the blacks worked in their studios and according to their various trades: jewellers, pure gold Shea carvers, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, embroiderers, designers, blacksmiths, boat builders, etc. There would be curious festivals: the festival of the summer (anamalis fobil), harvest, marriage; there would probably be unions and marriages among young Seck and Toucouleurs people. Added to the center of the village next to the wash house and the mosque there was a buffet run by black women. These 18 Senegalese families staying at Nancy for the duration of the exhibition would then be repatriated by the government. This small tribe, which had generated much interest in several exhibitions, would run the whole eastern France and the annexed countries. We would soon tell the arrival day of the Toucouleurs and their Wolof marabouts from Senegal. One of the directors of this exotic company recently came to Nancy and would return in a few days to prepare the camp at Sainte-Marie Park for the arrival of the blacks from Senegal. This attraction was naturally paid, like all others installed in the exhibition outside the official pavilions and palaces.

We also get more information about Bouvier and Tournier in Roubaix, where there was held an International Exhibition in 1911 with his black or Senegalese town⁵.



**The Black town with checkers players on the left. Black and white illustration.
Photo found on the *L'égalité Roubaix Tourcoing* of May 12 1911
(Médiathèque municipale de Roubaix)**

Aimé Bouvier est l'organisateur du Village sénégalais. Il est chargé d'amener à l'Exposition une centaine d'« indigènes ». Il est alors connu comme organisateur de « *village noir* » au sein d'une exposition, que ce soit à Reims (1903), à Arras (1904), à Amiens (1906), à Londres (1908) ou encore à Nancy (1909). A Roubaix le village est dit « sénégalais », mais en réalité, l'origine de ceux qu'on appelle « Sénégalais » n'est pas avérée. Aimé Bouvier ne se risque d'ailleurs pas à l'affirmer. Dans un discours représentatif des termes et de l'idéologie de l'époque, il dit de ces cent hommes, femmes et enfants qu'ils sont « *du plus beau noir venant de Dakar et de Gorée mais tirés des*

⁵ http://roubaix1911.bn-r.fr/acc/seneg_organisation_v_s.html

diverses races qui se trouvent depuis la Côte du Sénégal jusqu'aux limites du Fouta Djallon et de la vallée du Niger ». Un chef de tribu est toutefois désigné en la personne de Mamadou Seck⁶ – mais est-ce réalité ou spectacle?

Translation:

Beloved Bouvier was the organizer of the Senegalese village. He was in charge of bringing a hundred natives to the Exhibition. He was then known as the organizer of the "black town" in the exhibition, whether in Reims (1903), Arras (1904), Amiens (1906), London (1908), or Nancy (1909). In Roubaix the village was called Senegalese, but in reality the origin of the so-called Senegalese was not proven. Aimé Bouvier did not like to risk affirming it. In a typical speech of words and ideology of the time he said that these hundred men, women, and children were "the most beautiful blacks from Dakar and Goree but from different races who are from Senegal Coast to the boundaries of Fouta Jalon and the Niger valley. "As tribal leader Mamadou Seck is appointed, but is it reality or show?"

But it seems that all these exhibitions became shows and (naturally) the white race was superior. The sad and bitter history of human zoos shows that these facts neither can nor should be forgotten, so as not to repeat these big mistakes of the whites.

En parallèle, un racisme populaire se déploie dans la grande presse et dans l'opinion publique, comme toile de fond de la conquête coloniale. Tous les grands médias, des journaux illustrés les plus populaires - comme *Le Petit Parisien* ou *Le Petit Journal* - aux publications à caractère « scientifique » - à l'image de *La Nature* ou *La Science amusante* -, en passant par les revues de voyages et d'exploration - comme *Le Tour du monde* ou le *Journal des voyages* -, présentent les populations exotiques - et tout particulièrement celles soumises à la conquête - comme des vestiges des premiers états de l'humanité.

Translation:

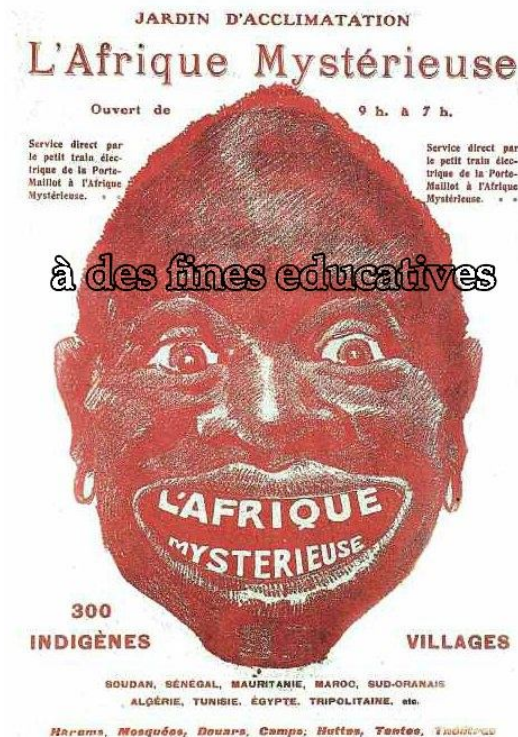
In parallel, popular racism deploys in the popular press and in public opinion as a backdrop to colonial conquest. All the major media, the most popular

⁶ GARRIGUES, Emmanuel & LÉVY, Gérard (2003). L'Ethnographie n° 2. Villages noirs, Zoos humains.

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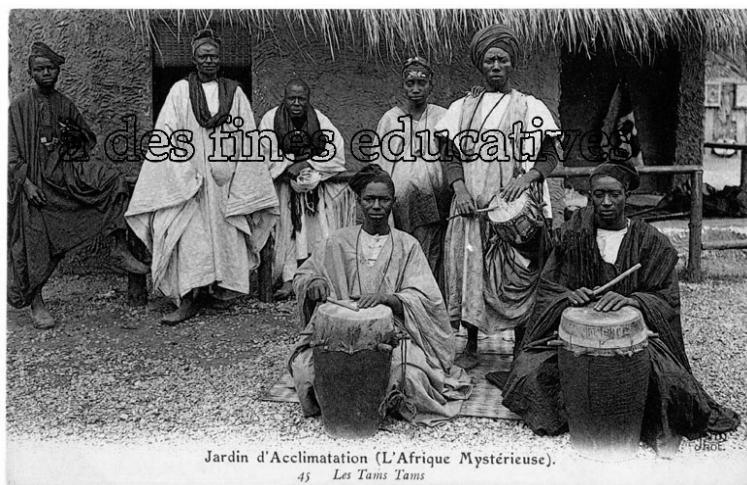
illustrated magazines (such as *Le Petit Parisien* and *Le Petit Journal*), scientific publications (such as *Nature* or *Funny Science*), travel and exploration journals (such as *Around the World* and *The Journal Trips*) present the exotic populations, especially those subject to the conquest, as remnants of the first states of humanity.

Our checkers player Woldouby participated in the l'Afrique mystérieuse exhibition in Jardín zoologique d'Acclimation in Paris in 1910.



The Parisian Exhibition poster, 1910

The Senegalese participants in the exhibition of l'Afrique mystérieuse had several professions.



The Tams Tams



Hairdressers

Woldouby's Biography



Boatmen



Young people and children



Women of the Loabé community of Senegal



Washing



Fortune teller or Féticheur of the Senegalese village⁷

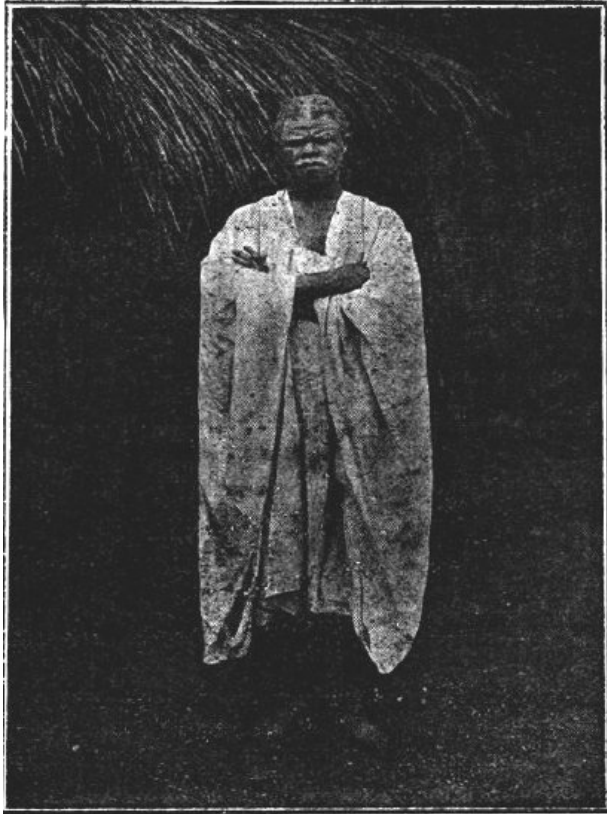
⁷ Exposition Franco-Britannique. London 1908 Les colonies françaises, pp. 437-438



Fighters

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The colony in El Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris in the African group under the name of Afrique mystérieuse also had very original curiosity; an albino or white black⁸. In this case it was the black ethnic race of Dahomey and Sudán, except for the color. The person in question was fluent in English, but poor at French. He was about 33 years old and his name was Ama.



Ama the albino

⁸ **ATGIER, Dr. Paul** (1910) Un Nègre blanca. Étude d'albinisme comparé dans la race noire et la race blanche. In: Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société d'anthropologie de Paris, VI^e Série, tome 1, 1910 pp. 451-455

The entrepreneurs Bouvier and Tournier made contracts with the Senegalese natives. In them are the conditions and the money the Senegalese would have charged⁹.

Entre les soussignés,

MM BOUVIER et TOURNIER chargés de l'organisation de et de l'administration du village sénégalais à l'Exposition Universelle de Liège en 1905, demeurant à Paris, 22, rue Boissy d'Anglas.

D'une part,

Et les familles ci-dessous désignées demeurant au Sénégal,

D'autre part,

Il a été convenu de qui suit :

MM BOUVIER et TOURNIER en leur qualité engagent les familles soussignées à l'effet de former un village noir à l'Exposition Universelle de Liège lequel représentera les divers travaux, mœurs et coutumes de la Colonie.

Ils prennent envers elles les engagements suivants :

De payer à chaque famille, en une fois, à la fin de l'Exposition, la solde totale pour laquelle chacune aura été engagée. La solde commencera le lendemain de l'arrivée à Marseille pour finir la veille du départ à Marseille.

Les soussignés s'engagent à donner tout leur temps et à l'employer au métier pour lequel chacun aura été engagé : à cet effet, le chef de famille est responsable, dans le cas où l'un des siens n'exercerait pas ou ne pourrait exercer le métier pour lequel il a été engagé et subirait une réduction de solde, dont le montant serait fixé par la direction.

A l'arrivée en France, il sera fait à chaque Chef de famille, pour les siens, une avance d'un mois de solde en tissus ou autres, afin que tous soient irréprochablement propres.

Si dans le cours de l'exposition, il se trouve des noires ou des négresses qui n'aient pas de vêtements propres, la Direction achètera les tissus nécessaires pour les remplacer et en débitera d'autant le Chef de famille responsable.

La Direction se réserve le droit de requérir la troupe entière ou en partie pour les promenades à faire dans l'Exposition.

Il n'y aura plus qu'une seule cuisine, où seulement les femmes désignées sur le contrat pourront y séjourner.

Il est expressément défendu de cuisiner dans les cases.

Il sera admis une franchise de 30 kilos de bagages par adulte en chemin de fer et 100 kilos sur le bateau.

⁹ LEPRUN S. (1986) Le théâtre des colonies: scénographie, acteurs et discours de l'imaginaire dans les expositions, 1855-1937, L'Harmattan, Paris, 1986

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En aucun cas, les indigènes ne pourront et ne devront invoquer des promesses à eux faites et par qui que ce soit, seules les conditions écrites auront force de loi.

Ils s'obligent en outre à se résigner volontairement aux articles suivants :

ART.1 – seront punis d'une amende de un franc par le Chef et les sous-chefs, ceux qui n'auront pas nettoyé leur case, ou qui seront surpris à mendier ou à voler, sortis du village sans permission, surpris de querelle et de bataille, refus d'obéissance et malpropres/

ART. 2 – l'amende sera maintenue ou augmentée suivant la gravité de la faute et comme le jugera la Direction.

ART.3 – Le montant des amendes formera un fonds de caisse destiné à récompenser les plus méritants.

ART. 4 – Aurent leur solde supprimée pendant tout le temps du traitement, ceux qui seront atteints d'une maladie vénérienne ;

ART 5 – les gens de métier ou autre atteints d'une maladie vénérienne devront rembourser les frais de leur traitement.

ART 6 – Seront rapatriés à leurs frais, ceux qui pendant le cours de l'Exposition auront été renvoyés pour cause d'insoumission ou de révolte.

ART. 7 – Chaque ouvrier devra avoir les outils ou instruments du métier pour lequel il aura été engagé.

ART. 8 – Aucun des sujets de la troupe ne pourra de sa propre autorité, résilier son contrat et prendre un engagement avec des tiers, sans être muni, au préalable, d'une autorité spéciale du Gouvernement du Sénégal, ces derniers étant tous contraints de retourner à la Colonie, après l'accomplissement du présent contrat.

ART. 9 – La Direction se réserve de pouvoir exercer des poursuites immédiatement et partout où se trouveraient le ou les sujets qui auraient commis les infractions à l'article 8 du présent contrat

ART 10 – tous autres désaccords ou litiges seront réglés au retour de la troupe en Afrique, par le tribunal de Dakar.

Ainsi convenu et respectivement accepté,

Fait et signé en quadruple expédition dont :

Une pour Monsieur le Gouverneur du Sénégal

Une pour Monsieur le Consul de France à Liège

Une pour le Chef des Noirs

Une pour Messieurs Bouvier et Tournier

Translation:

It was agreed that:

Bouvier and Tournier charged with the organization and administration of the Senegalese village in the Exposition Universelle of Liege in 1905 at 22 rue Boissy d'Anglas in Paris

on one part,

and the belowmentioned families living in Senegal

on the other part

have agreed the following:

Bouvier and Tournier would oversea the undersigned families forming a black town in Liège World Fair which would represent various works, manners, and customs of the Colony.

To pay each family at the end of the exhibition the total balance to which each family has been committed. The pay period would begin on the day after arrival at Marseille and finish on the day before departure to Marseille.

The undersigned would devote all their time to practising the profession to which they had been committed: the head of the family would be responsible for each family member to exercise the profession for which s/he was engaged and in case of violation thereof would suffer a pay reduction the amount of which would be set by the management.

On arrival in France an advance of one month in tissues or other clothes would be made to the head of each family, so that all members would be immaculately clean.

If in the course of the exhibition people did not have clean clothes, the directorate would purchase the necessary items and bill the necessary amount for them to the head of the applicable family.

Management would reserve the right to require the whole clan or its part for walks to do in the exhibition.

There would be only one kitchen, and only women named on the contract would stay there.

It would be expressly forbidden to cook in the boxes.

An adult will be allowed 30 kilos of luggage by rail and 100 kilos on the boat.

Under no circumstances would the natives invoke the promises made to them.

Only written conditions would have the force of law.

They also forced to resign voluntarily the following articles:

ART.1 - would be punished by a fine of one franc by the head and deputy heads who had not cleaned their boxes, or would beg or steal, leave the village without permission, quarrel and battle, disobedience and lack of cleanliness

ART. 2 - The fine would be maintained or increased depending on the seriousness of the offense and as the management deemed appropriate.

ART.3 - Fines would form a cash fund to reward the most deserving.

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ART. 4 - Those suffering from a venereal disease would have their balance removed during all the time of treatment;

ART 5 - tradespeople or others suffering from a venereal disease would reimburse the costs of their treatment.

ART 6 - those dismissed because of insubordination or revolt during the course of the exhibition would be repatriated at their own expense.

ART. 7 - Each worker would have the tools or instruments of trade for which s/he had been engaged.

ART. 8 - None of the subjects of the troupe could terminate the contract and make a commitment with third parties on their own authority without being provided at the outset of a special authority of the Government of Senegal, the latter being forced to return everything to the Colony after the completion of this contract.

ART. 9 - Management would reserve the right to immediately prosecute the subject(s) who committed offenses to Article 8 of this contract

ART. 10 - any other disagreements or disputes would be settled after return of the troops to Africa in front of the court of Dakar.

Thus agreed and signed in quintuplicate consignment of which:

One copy would be for the Governor of Senegal

One copy would be for the Consul of France in Liège

One copy would be for the Head of the Blacks

One copy would be for Bouvier and one for Tournier

CHAPTER 3

The head of the Senegalese Village, Mamadou Seck

The head of the Senegalese Village in l'Afrique Mystérieuse of Jardin zoologique d'Acclimation in May 1910 in Paris was Mamadou Seck. We not only see the head in Paris, but also in Roubaix in 1911, and see his good relationship with the directors Bouvier and Tournier.



The boss Mamadou Seck, his wife Sow Bounama, and their children

...le “Village sénégalais” du chef Mamadou Seck, attesté par une très belle série de cartes postales à légende rouge, noires-et-blanches ou coloriées et vernies sur un très beau papier “toilé”. Mamadou Seck, déjà venu en France avec son groupe dès 1904 pour le compte des directeurs de troupe Bouvier et Tournier, passe aussi au Jardin la même année. Il y reviendra encore en 1910 avec le groupe “L’Afrique mystérieuse” et, toujours plus confirmé dans ses

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fonctions, finira par totaliser, en vingt-cinq ans jusqu'en 1928, une douzaine de séjours en Europe¹⁰.

Translation:

... the chief 's Mamadou Seck "Senegalese Village", attested by a beautiful series of postcards with a legend either red, black-and-white, or colored and varnished on a very nice paper "canvas". Mamadou Seck, who had already been to France with his band in 1904 on behalf of troupe directors Bouvier and Tournier, had also gone to the Garden that same year. He came back in 1910 with the group *The Mysterious Africa* and, increasingly confirmed in his functions, in twenty-five years until 1928 ended up totaling a dozen trips to Europe.



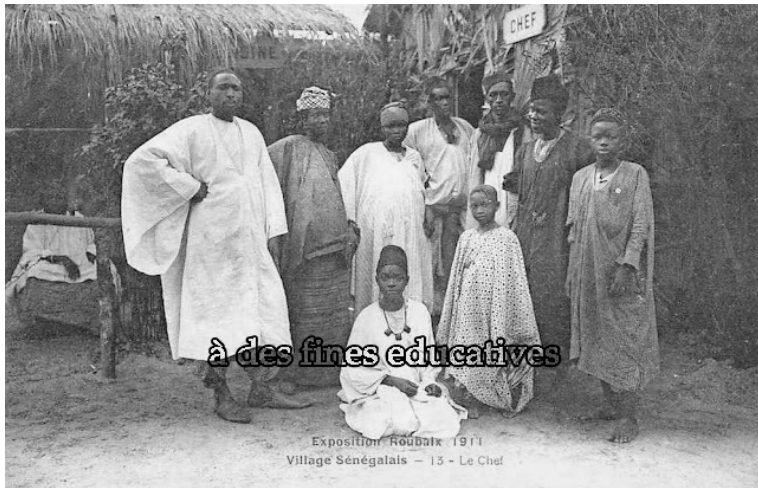
The boss Mamadou Seck, his wife Sow Bounama, and their children

¹⁰ **DAVID, PHILIPPE** (s.a.) 55 ans d'exhibitions zoo-ethnologiques au Jardin d'Acclimatation, p. 17.

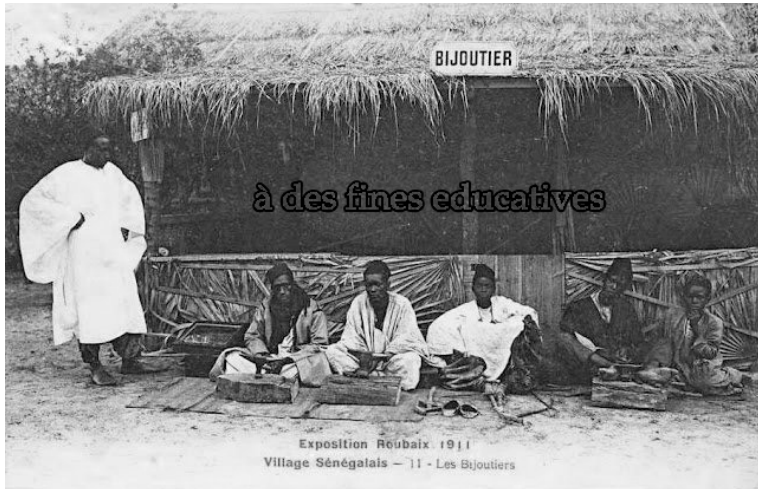


The boss Mamadou Seck in the Senegalese village in Roubaix in 1911

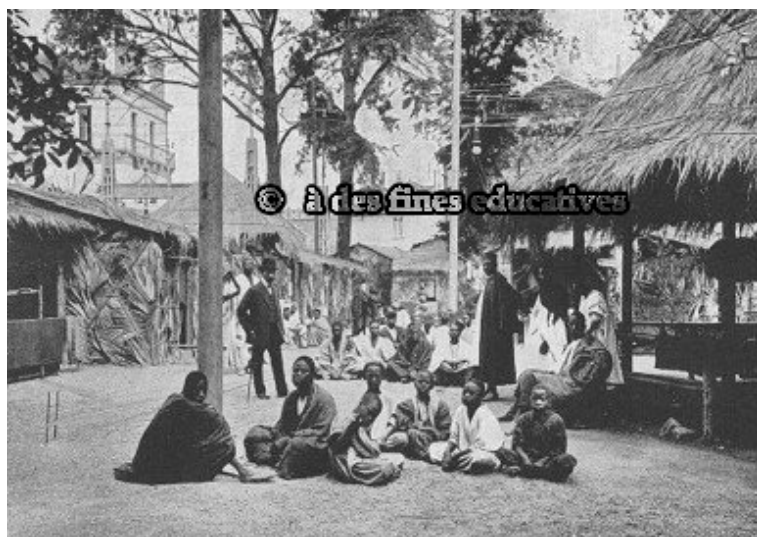
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The boss Mamadou Seck and his children in 1911 in Roubaix



The jeweller Mamadou Seck with jewellers in 1911 in Roubaix



Nancy, 1909. With Bouvier?



Checkers players from the Senegalese Village in Roubaix, 1911. With Bouvier?

Mamadou Seck was the chief of the jewellers¹¹. He was aware of Woldouby's activities in the exhibition of *l'Afrique mystérieuse* in the Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation. Odd is the fact that we see him a year later, in 1911, next to a checkers player in the Senegalese village in Roubaix. By this we can conclude that Mamadou Seck was one of the promoters of checkers. Mamadou Seck, chief of the jewellers, was born in Goree around 1866 and would be the confidant of the Bouvier-Tournier. For over twenty years, between 1904 and 1928, he would be the director of the Senegalese group before returning to spend the last days of his life in Senegal¹².

As shown on page 20 of this book, I've located another photo of two Senegalese playing checkers also in Roubaix in 1911. This is a photo from a local newspaper. You cannot see any board in the picture¹³, but if you look at the players' attitude, on the left in the picture below, it will be clear that it is checkers.

But the fact is that the Senegalese could play checkers very well, since the magazine *Le Damier*¹⁴ in June 1911 says that a few days ago the Senegalese were in Toulouse *Le Village Français*. Several checkers fans of Toulouse had played with the Senegalese, but the results were not at all satisfactory for the players of this city. This shows that the Senegalese were excellent players.

Philippe Waret also talks about unbeatable checkers players and chief Mamadou Seck¹⁵:

¹¹ Exposition Franco-Britannique. London 1908. Les colonies françaises, p. 465

¹² **BERGER-LEVRAULT ET CIE** (2005) *Annales de l'Est*. Université de Nancy, p. 175.

¹³ http://roubaix1911.bn-r.fr/acc/seneg_organisation_v_s.html

¹⁴ **LE DAMIER UNIVERSEL**, june 1911, p. 115

¹⁵ **WARET, Philippe** (2011) *Exposition internationale du Nord de la France à Roubaix 1911*, pp. 80-81

Premiers aperçus: (mai)

De la vie, du mouvement, un entrain endiablé, une gaieté sans pareille, règnent au Village Sénégalais, depuis une quinzaine qu'il a ouvert ses portes aux visiteurs; et les chants qui font sourire; les danses provoquant l'éclat de rire nous subjuguent et nous retiennent au milieu de la tribu sympathiques plus longtemps qu'on aurait osé l'imaginer. Le succès s'est ici installé en maître et vraiment dans ce cadre original du plus pur style sénégalais, avec ses cases aux toits d'alfa, ses maisonnettes où les palmiers ont prêté leur parure, on passerait là des heures entières (....) car le village est au complet, hommes, femmes, enfants évoluent comme chez eux (....) des femmes à la cuisine, au lavoir, des enfants à l'école, des artisans à leur stand, il y a même des artistes, dessinateurs, brodeurs, tisserands, cordonniers, bijoutiers, déploient sous nos yeux, leur talent fantaisiste. **Joueurs de dame imbattables** et tous les bouts en train de la tribu offrent sans conteste un spectacle inoubliable. (....).

Translation:

First glimpses: (May)

Vibrant energy, movement, wild spirit, unparalleled cheerfulness reigns in the Senegalese Village in the last fifteen since it opened its doors to visitors; and the songs that make us smile, the dances causing burst of laughter subjugate us and keep us in the middle of the sympathetic tribe longer than we would have dared to imagine. The success there has settled in greatly and really in this original setting of the purest Senegalese style, with boxes with alfa roofs, houses where palm trees have lent their adornment, we would be there for hours on end (....) because the village is full, men, women, children grow right at home (....) Women in the kitchen, in the wash house, children at school, craftsmen by their stands, there are even artists, designers, embroiderers, weavers, cobblers, jewellers who unfold their visionary talents before our eyes. Unbeatable checkers players and all the life and soul of the tribe offer an undoubtedly unforgettable show. (....).

Rencontre avec le chef (mai)

Pressés parmi la foule compacte qui dimanche envahissait le Village Sénégalais, nous avons eu la bonne fortune d'être présentés au chef Mamadou Seck; nous lions conversation avec lui, et dans un langage des plus pittoresques, il manifeste son espoir de voir tout le département accourir et lui rendre la politesse qu'il a bien voulu lui faire, en venant s'installer dans notre cité. Nous répondons que certainement il n'y faillira pas car le succès du Village Sénégalais est énorme, et nous le quittons sur la proposition qu'il nous fait de nous servir de cicérone à notre prochaine visite.

Translation:

Meeting with the Chief (May)

Pressed amongst the compact crowd that invaded the Senegalese Village that Sunday we had the good fortune to be presented to the chief Mamadou Seck; we had a conversation with him, and in the most picturesque of language he expressed his hope of seeing all the department rushing to return the courtesy he had kindly done to it by coming to settle in our city. We answered that he certainly would not fail because the success of the Senegalese Village was huge, and we left him at the proposal he made us to serve us cicerone on our next visit.

Sur le chef et sa femme (mai)

Mamadou Seck, le chef du Village Sénégalais est un beau noir d'environ 40 ans. Il a la taille haute et le port vraiment aristocratique; c'est un des membres les plus en vue de la famille des Seck, et outre cela, il est allié par sa femme aux Thiam. Mme Mamadou s'est mise pour nous recevoir en frais de coquetterie, ce qui la rend particulièrement attrayante: pagne aux couleurs brillantes, bijoux d'or et d'argent de la tête aux pieds, des sandales de cendrillon, rien ne manque à la toilette de cette élégante du continent noir. Et quelles révérences gracieuses!

La conversation n'a pas tout à fait le tour académique, mais on se comprend, c'est l'essentiel. Décidément, la case sénégalaise est encore un des salons où l'on a encore de la tenue.

Translation:

About the Chief and his wife (May) holding

Mamadou Seck, the chief of the Senegalese Village, is a handsome black man of about 40 years of age. He's tall with really aristocratic stance; he is one of the most prominent members of the Seck family, and besides that he is allied through his wife to the Thiam family. To receive us Ms. Mamadou set coquetry costs, which makes her unique and appealing: brightly colored loincloth, gold and silver jewelry from head to feet, Cinderella sandals, nothing is lacking in the grooming of this elegant woman of the Dark Continent. And what graceful curtsies!

The conversation did not quite make an academic turn, but we understand each other, that's the essential thing. Decidedly the Senegalese case is still one of the lounges where one still has the hold.

CHAPTER 4

Exhibition in Barcelona in 1929

Finally José de la Peña Martos' story¹⁶ from a Senegalese tribe in Montjuich in Barcelona in 1929.

The Senegalese tribe offered as an **exotic show** in the Amusement Park of the Exhibition has, more than anything, the interest of its authenticity.

When we entered with suspicion, in their home we saw the Senegalese following their traditional custom of sitting on mats, smoking, listening to adventure stories whose narrators took turns. An old man with an astonished look explains, stressing the word, **the barbarian rites of the Danza del Diablo; a Parsi, paunchy and pompous with a funnel-shaped hat, talks about the thieves who intoxicated him once to rob him.**

Without interruption they tell dramatic episodes accented with gestures and shouts, not a single one of them thinking about casting doubt on their veracity.

The strange thing is the puzzled gesture on them after hearing the stories which have not shrunk from the **danger of major raids, and they know how to distract the tiger, the leopard, and the wild boar**, which they then pursue to increase their achievements but sometimes not having a tree branch to rest in or some wild dates to deceive hunger.

But the tribe of Senegalese at the Amusement Park **is almost a civilized tribe. We asked some black guy about the Chief. He stood there hesitating. After showing him a coin his eyes twinkled and his memory clarified.**

We have to wait a few minutes for the boss. He is a Senegalese of high demeanor, majestic presence, and strange clothing. The Senegalese, like the Tuaregs, are divided into castes - the nobles from whom the heads are chosen,

¹⁶ **Peña Martos, José de la** (1929) Transcription of the article reproduced in Barcelona, Official Journal of the Barcelona Exhibition, issue. 28, September 28 1929, p.8 [the highlighted is from the doctoral thesis below]. Quoted by **MUÑOZ TORREBLANCA, Marina** (2009) Reception of the "primitive" in the exhibitions held in Spain until 1929. Doctoral Thesis UPF. Institut Universitari de Cultura de la Universitat Pompeu Fabra.

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the vassals, and the servants, all black. Each vassal tribe is under the protection of a noble to whom they pay tribute and provide warriors when needed. Women hold a privileged position and enjoy great independence. Discarding the Arab custom they bear the face uncovered.

-“To which part of Senegal do you belong?”, we asked the Chief Abdón Karim Gueye after telling him why we asked.

-“To the French Senegalese.”

-“How did you travel to Barcelona?”

His large dark-colored eyes were fixed on us. His eyes spoke for him. His gaze was **attentive, feline, anguished**.

-“From Dakar to San Luis. In San Luis we embarked for France, and from Paris we came here.”

-“Are you all married?”

-“Not all of us.”

-“How many are you then?”

-“Ten.”

-“Prolifics?”

-“Regular.”

-“How many brats are in the tribe?”

-“Twelve, males and females. In total we are sixty-one.”

-“Can they do any job?”

-“Yes. There are weavers, jewellers, tailors...”

-“Tailors?”

-“To make djellabas, our clothing.”

We walk through the aduar accompanied by Abdón Karim Gueye. On the corner of one of its streets we see the sign "School".

-“Is this the school?”

-“Not that school is like this in Senegal, although it is kinda alike.”

-“**Are there schools in your country?**”

-“**Education is mandatory there.**”

-“**Can these people read?**”

-“**Yes, they all can. In addition to the antelope (?) they speak French perfectly.**”

-“Do you?”

-“**I Speak antelope (antelope?), French, and German.**”

-“Are you married?”

-“Yes. I have a two months old son, born in Paris.”

-“The Tribal chiefs, how do they administer justice in Senegal?”

-“**The Justice in Senegal, in the inland, in the unexplored part offers comical aspects sometimes.**”

-“Tell us a scene you have witnessed.”

“The accused appeared before the "great judge" for putting his nets in a forbidden place of the river. The complainant claimed with great emphasis that he had suffered real injury, since the fish caught by the other represented lost value to him... The “great judge” after listening carefully to both of them came out in favor of the accused, basing the judgment on the fact that the river had enough fish for everyone, and that the abundance of his fishing was due to chance. But the complainant did not give up and, facing up the great judge again, said:

‘Oh, mighty boss! I forgot to tell you that this man had also fished in the river that is reserved for you... who's going to fight injustice if you hesitate to annihilate the evil? The good you do to others they will do to you. You are strong and powerful. You are violent and greedy. Compassion gets away from you. When the helmsman's face looks forward, the boat goes where he wants... it is a refuge for the needy... that your dike is firm... that your tongue is fair. Do not stray. Do not lie. Watch. Punish the guilty. Punish whom you should punish. Do not hesitate, because you are the one who is at the helm,

Woldouby's Biography

you should not steal because you have to pursue the thief. If you cover thy face before the wicked, who will prevent injustice?’

The honorable judge jumped, giving a howl of rage. He cut a green branch of tamarind, hit all members of the accused with it, and then took the fishes.

The defendant began to weep with cries of pain.

‘Don’t scream so much’ said the "great judge".

-‘You hit me, you take what is mine, and you also want to take away from my mouth the complaint. Oh, Lord, give me back what is mine and I will not cry!’”

Abdón Karim Gueye, stays silent

-“Nothing else?”

-“And he imposed him a month in jail.”

-“A little excessive for us. But anyway, it is Senegalese justice. Let's talk about something else.”

-“What do you think about the Exposition?”

-“I like it a lot ... It's too big for Barcelona ... I have not seen anything similar...”

-“**Do many people come to the aduar?**”

-“**Not so many.**”

-“Are you satisfied

-“Yes, we are satisfied.”

-“Barcelona, Have you liked it?”

-“It has very beautiful streets ... for now I've only gone twice to the city...”
The sound of the drums, monotonous and persistent, forces us to raise our voice to hear each other.

-“Do you read?”

-“Quite a bit.”

-“What kind of books?”

-“Enjoyable books.”

-“Adventure books?”

-“Yes, adventure books.”

-“That one you are carrying in your hand, what is it?”

-“A French-Spanish dictionary.”

-“To understand those who do not know French.”

-“To learn Spanish.”

-“Very good”

-“When are you leaving Barcelona?”

-“December or January: We will wait until the exhibition closes.”

-“In that time would you know Spanish?”

-“I hope so.”

-“Then I will come to pay you another visit. You will be able to tell me another story from your country.”

Smile.

We left, not without giving some money to the beggars and seeing the **absurd women's dance**. They are dancing, carrying (like Roma) the boys on their backs. While the mothers move without grace following the hard rhythm of the drums, the kids unconsciously hit their heads with their mothers' shoulder blades.

The racket of the drums is unbearable. It gets into your ears shattering your eardrums. In the Senegalese aduar of the Amusement Park in the Exhibition one seems to feel like in a battlefield...

CHAPTER 5

Woldouby, the Senegalese player

It may seem strange, but I have not seen a lot of news in French newspapers of those years about Woldouby. It is true that many newspapers are not online yet, but it annoys a bit that there is more material on Ahmadou Kandié (Kandy) than on master Woldouby.



The famous player Woldouby¹⁷

¹⁷ Photo **LE JEU DE DAMES**, August-September 1922 issue 22-23

Perhaps this is due to the fact that the Senegalese, for journalists, had other names like Wouldy, Wolderbiye, Wouldouby, and others.

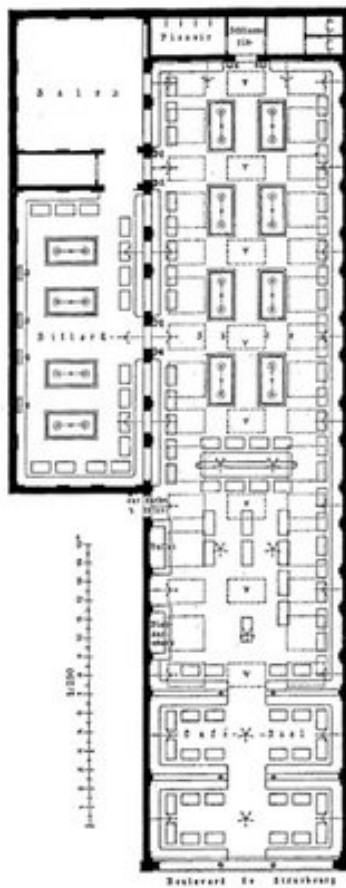
It was the French player Barteling who discovered Woldouby in a store of the l'Afrique mystérieuse exhibition in the Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation du Bois de Boulogne (Paris). The small shop had the name Damier. This aroused Barteling's curiosity and on entering he saw a Senegalese with a double chin dressed in his kaftan robe who was willing to play with everyone betting some francs. Barteling, known as a good player, wanted to surprise the black man to proudly return the earned to the Senegalese player.



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France
Café du Globe in 1920

But, to his surprise, he lost the first game. It could be a minor accident and of course you could lose a game because of a small mistake. And so in this mood he began playing his second game. But the devil

seemed to be present. The famous Barteling, among the best players in the world in those years and author of a standard book of checkers, did not have any foothold in the game. It rather seemed that he knew nothing about checkers. He left the store and exhibition very confused and upset and got totally disrupted and distracted by the Checkers club in Paris, which in those years was established at Cafe du Globe at number 8 Boulevard Strasbourg.



Café du Globe on Strasbourg Boulevard

This restaurant offered a typical example of a large coffee following the example of the store in front of a boulevard and extending deep into the city block¹⁸. Located on Strasbourg Boulevard Café du Globe was organized as a series of areas. The guests could observe the boulevard from a terrace or go to the front part of the salon divided by high benches in two sections. Behind this room the drawings show a large hall of beer and in the back two big pool halls with 123 tables. Also visible on the plan is the bench and tables pattern placed along the cafe shown in numerous illustrations from the eighteenth century.



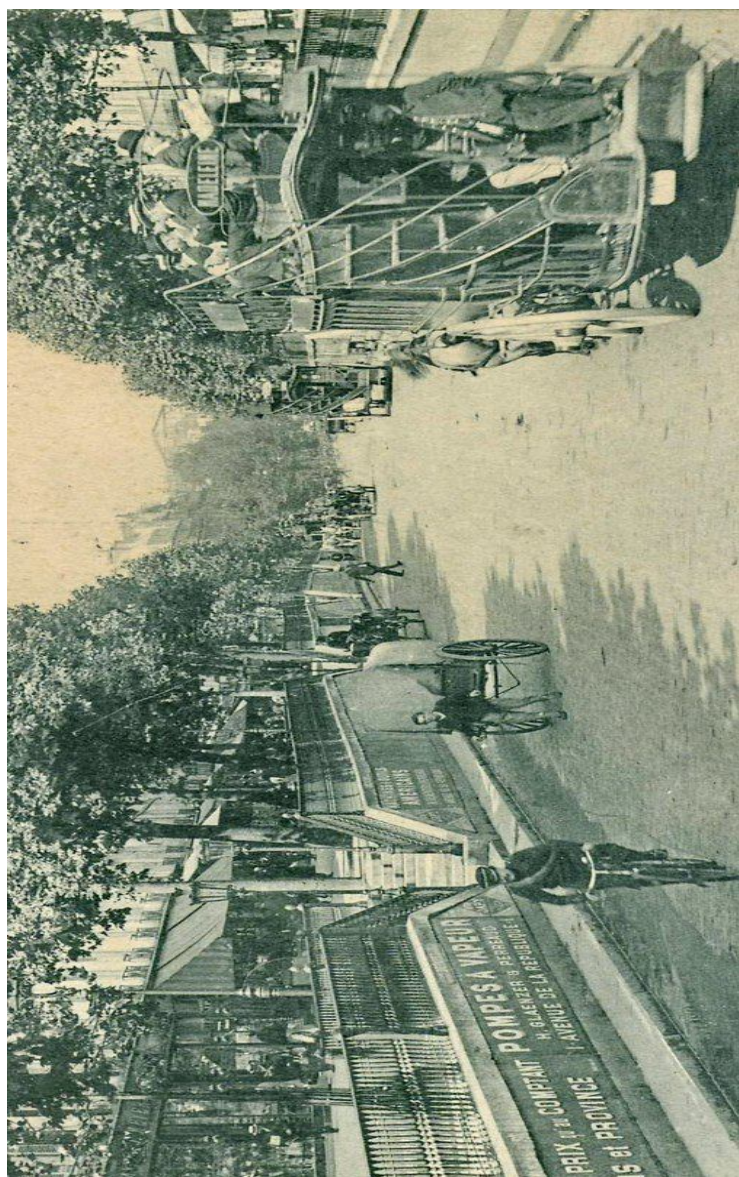
Café du Globe

Barteling told in confusing sentences his experience with the Senegalese, which caused great hilarity as many did not believe a word he was saying. The best explanation was that Barteling was not well that day, because Barteling's attitude appeared very strange. However,

¹⁸ **UNKNOWN** (2007) Cafes and Bars. The architecture of public display. Edited by Christoph Grafe and Franziska Bollerey, New York

curiosity won and the whole club went full of hope to the miraculous Senegalese Woldouby's store to play with him. But all the club players lost in record time (Bizot, Sonier) to Woldouby's fast and accurate game. Only the world champion Isidore Weiss did not lose his honour and managed to gain a few francs¹⁹.

¹⁹ Damwereld in zakformaat, January 1948



Paris en 1910

Woldouby's Biography

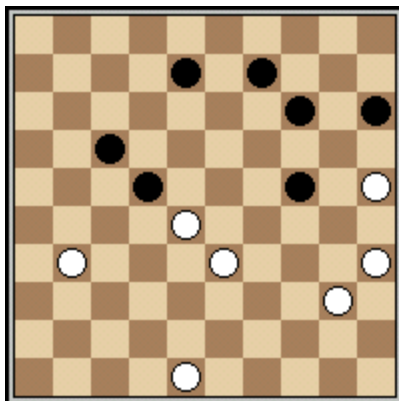
Sonier, P. (Paul) - Woldouby

1-1

24-07-1910

Match 11

1.31-26	19-24	2.37-31	14-19
3.41-37	10-14	4.47-41	5-10
5.31-27	17-21	6.26x17	11x31
7.36x27	6-11	8.33-28	11-17
9.39-33	20-25	10.43-39	15-20
11.49-43	1- 6	12.34-30	25x34
13.39x30	17-22	14.28x17	12x21
15.30-25	10-15	16.44-39	7-12
17.33-28	21-26	18.41-36	2- 7
19.39-33	18-22	20.27x18	12x23
21.36-31	7-11	22.46-41	8-12
23.41-36	12-17	24.43-39	17-21
25.39-34	11-17	26.34-29	23x34
27.40x29	17-22	28.28x17	21x12
29.32-28	12-18	30.50-44	18-22
31.28x17	19-23	32.29x18	13x11
33.31-27	9-13	34.33-28	3- 8
35.28-23	14-19	36.23x14	20x 9
37.38-33	9-14	38.44-39	11-17
39.27-21	16x27	40.37-31	26x37
41.42x11	6x17	42.45-40	4- 9
43.33-28	13-18	44.36-31	18-22
45.39-33			



Position after 45. 39-33

	9-13	46. 40-34	14-19
47. 25-20	24-30	48. 34x25	15x24
49. 48-43	13-18	50. 43-39	8-13
51. 39-34	24-30	52. 35x24	19x39
53. 33x44	22x33	54. 25-20	33-38
55. 20-14	38-42	56. 14-10	42-48
57. 31-26	48-43	58. 10- 4	43-16
59. 44-40	17-22	60. 4-15	18-23
61. 40-35	23-28	62. 26-21	16x43
63. 15-24	28-32	64. 24x 2	32-37
65. 35-30	43x25	66. 2-19	25-14
67. 19x10			

Woldouby was quickly invited to play with the best French players in Paris. He even managed to win the Paris championship in 1911 after a match with Marius Fabre. In the same year Woldouby was boarding in Le Havre and it nothing was ever heard from him again, except in

1934 when some Senegalese players from Rotterdam reported that he had died²⁰.

Woldouby won against all the French players and there were only two players who could get even with him: Isidore Weiss and the Dutchman Jack de Haas. However, with de Haas only played 3 games (2 losses and 1 draw) and it is really needed to play more games to know the real situation of the two players. The Woldouby phenomenon is discussed happily and extensively in checkers magazines in France.

Due to the kindness of Mr. Tournier, one of the directors of *l'Afrique Mystérieuse*, Woldouby's visit to Café du Globe was announced on August 20 1910 between 7:30 and 11:00.

²⁰ LEIDSCH DAGBLAD, October 10, 1959, p. 5

Below are the texts in French²¹.

Ces temps derniers on s'entretenait beaucoup d'une célébrité sénégalienne: M Woldouby, champion au Sénégal, damiste d'une force remarquable. Toute la région «circumparisienne» était en émoi des combats livrés par ce damiste africain. Plusieurs camps se sont formés, et dam! on n'était pas d'accord: la passion fait naître les divergences.

Quoi qu'il en soit, nous, nous ne faisons que de l'information en reproduisant ensemble les articles contradictoires, ou soit disant tels. Vous serez donc à même d'établir une balance à votre gré en prenant toutefois des poids justes. Donc, nous relevons, dans la Revue internationale des Valeurs (G. Beudin, Paris, octobre et novembre 1910) ce qui suit:

Le Jeu de Woldouby (par S. Bizot)

Quelques journaux ayant commis des erreurs sur les résultats obtenus par Woldouby dans ses différentes rencontres avec les forts joueurs, j'ai pensé qu'il serait intéressant de donner un compte rendu détaillé de toutes les parties qu'il a jouées.

Le voici d'abord aux prises avec M. Dumont à qui il gagne plusieurs parties avec une grande facilité. Il joue ensuite avec M. Weiss et perd cinq parties dans l'ensemble (il faut remarquer que lorsqu'il a fait ces parties, Woldouby ne s'attendait peut-être pas à rencontrer un aussi fort joueur, et qu'au surplus il a été obligé de placer le damier selon notre règle, tandis qu'au Sénégal on a l'habitude de jouer dans le sens contraire; quoi qu'il en soit, il a perdu. Huit jours plus tard il se rencontre à nouveau avec M. Weiss, cette fois il a l'avantage pendant presque toute la journée; il commence par gagner les trois premières, et quand je suis parti, vers 5 h.1/2, M. Weiss en avait encore deux de retard, qu'il a paraît-il rattrapées de 5 h.1/2 à 6h1/2, plus deux autres, restant finalement vainqueur. Je ne sais si M. Weiss aurait pu faire mieux, toujours est-il qu'il paraissait très gêné, notammet dans une partie où il était obligé de perdre trois pions sur n'importe quel coup jouable, et cependant il n'en perdu qu'un par suite d'un soufflage, et la partie a été remise.

Avec M. Sonier il gagne malgré la lenteur des parties.

Avec M. Molimard il a en très beau résultat, gagnant six parties contre deux et deux remises; il a jugé ce jour de quatrième force. Au début M. Molimard a eu l'avantage en gagnant deux parties sur trois et ensuite a perdu les autres.

²¹ Le Damier Universel. Organe Fédéral Français. Journal de Jeu de Dames, issue 4, January 1 1911, pp. 42-45

Woldouby's Biography

Comme excuse pour M. Molimard, on peut invoquer la vitesse des parties; en effet, les dix parties ont été jugées en moins de quatre heures.

M. Fabre, qui a en l'occasion de se mesurer aussi avec lui, ne s'est pas mieux comporté: il a fait plusieurs séances perdant tantôt six parties, tantôt trois, etc.

M. Toucheboeuf en a perdu six.

M. Bonne, deux et deux remises.

M. Ardouin, deux et deux remises.

M. Dumont, en a encore perdu trois dans une autre séance, Woldouby croyait que c'était une mazette, il s'amusait à lui donner un pion pour rien, disant que tout était bon.



M. A. Dumont

M. Champenois en a également perdu plusieurs.

M. Dambrun, deux sur deux et n'y a vu que du feu.

M. Chardonnet, deux et une remise sur trois.

M. Barteling en a gagné deux et perdu deux, mais ces parties ne peuvent guère compter, car elles ont été mal jouées de part et d'autre.

M. De Haas a gagné deux parties et une remise sur trois, ce résultat est très beau; cependant, sur un si petit nombre de parties on ne peut guère juger, j'aurais été désireux de voir d'autres parties, car, à mon avis, Woldouby aurait pu mieux faire, il a fait beaucoup de pionnages probablement pour que la partie dure moins longtemps, chose qu'il ne fait pas dans la partie courante, cherchant au contraire la difficulté.

Pour ma part je n'ai guère brillé; à ma première rencontre, nous avons fait égalité, quoique j'aie eu constamment l'avantage; la 2^e fois, j'ai perdu 11 parties contre une de gagnée et plusieurs remises; la 3^e fois, j'ai gagné 6 parties, perdu 2 et 2 remises; la 4^e fois, nous en avons gagné chacun 1; la 5^e

fois, nous n'en avons fait qu'une seule qui a été remise et la 6e fois, j'en ai perdu 5 et cependant j'ai commencé par gagner.

M. Beudin en a fit 3 qui ont été remises.

Seul, M. Ottina, n'a pas voulu s'aligner contre lui, probablement dans la crainte de lui gagner toutes les parties.

M. Woldouby a ensuite fait 3 parties sérieuses avec M. Weiss: la 4e a été gagnée par lui et très fortement jouée; la 2e, gagnée par M. Weiss, a été également bien jouée; la 3e l'a été par M. Woldouby par force de position. Cette partie, qui sera je crois publiée dans le Bulletin du Damier français, sera donnée également ici.

Translation:

In recent times we talked a lot about a Senegalese celebrity: Mr. Woldouby, champion in Senegal, damiste with a remarkable strength. The whole Parisian region was excited about the battles fought by this African damiste. Several sides were formed, and did not agree: passion raises differences.

We only compile information by putting contradictory articles together. You will therefore be able to establish a balance however and take the right meaning. If you can think of a better wording, please reword it.] We noted the following in the International Journal of Values (G. Beudin, Paris, October and November 1910):

Woldouby's game (by S. Bizot)

As some newspapers have made mistakes with the results obtained by Woldouby in his various encounters with strong players, I thought it would be interesting to give a detailed account of all the games he played. Here he was first facing Mr. Dumont against whom he won several games with great ease. He then played against Mr. Weiss and lost overall five games (when he played those games, Woldouby was not expecting to meet such a strong player and was forced to place the checkersboard according to our rule, while in Senegal they are used to playing in the opposite direction). Eight days later he encountered Mr. Weiss again, this time he had the advantage throughout most of the day. He started by winning the first three, and when I left, about 5 h. 1 / 2, Mr. Weiss was still two behind. It seemed that he caught up 5 h. 1 / 2 to 6 h 1 / 2, plus two more, remaining ultimately victorious. I do not know if Mr. Weiss could have done better, it is certain that he looked very embarrassed, notably in a game where he had to lose three pawns over any playable blow, and yet he lost one only as a result of a blow, and the game was handed.

Against Mr. Sonier he won despite the slow game.

Against Mr. Molimard he had a great result, winning six games against two and two rebates; he judged this day of fourth force. At first Mr. Molimard had

Woldouby's Biography

the advantage by winning two games out of three and then lost the others. As an excuse for Mr. Molimard one can avail the speed of the games; the ten games were judged in less than four hours.

Mr Fabre, who also had the opportunity to compete with him, had not fared better: he had several losing sessions - sometimes six parts, sometimes three, etc. Mr. Toucheboeuf lost six.

Mr. Bonne - two and two rebates.

Mr. Ardouin - two and two rebates.

Mr. Dumont had lost three in yet another session, Woldouby thought he was a duffer, he joked around by giving him a pawn for nothing, saying that early was good.

Mr. Champagne had also lost several games.

Mr. Dambrun - two on two and saw nothing coming.

Mr. Chardonnet - two and a rebate on three.

Mr. Barteling won two games and lost two, but they can hardly count because they were poorly played by either side. Mr. De Haas won both games and the third was a draw. This result is pretty good, however it is hard to judge from such a low number of games, I would have been eager to see other games because in my opinion Woldouby could have done better - he did many pawn tricks probably for the game to last shorter, something he would not do during a normal game where he would mostly be seeking a challenge.

I hardly shone. During my first game we drew even though I constantly had the advantage; the second time I lost 11 games against one win and few draws. The third time I won 6 games, lost 2, and drew 2; the 4th time we had one win each; the 5th time we actually played only one that was drawn, and the 6th time I lost 5. Yet I had started the game by winning.

Mr. Beudin played 3 that were drawn. Only Mr. Ottina did not want to compete against him, probably in fear of him winning all the games.

Mr. Woldouby then played three serious games against Mr. Weiss: he played the 4th one strongly and won; the second one was also well played and won by Mr. Weiss; Mr. Woldouby won the third one by strength of position. It is this game, I believe, that will be published in the Bulletin of the French Damier also shown here.

Match 1

N°	Players	Date	1	P
01	Isidore Weiss	1 oct 1910	1	1
02	Woldouby	1 oct 1910	1	1

Match 2

N°	Players	Date	1	2	P
01	Isidore Weiss	8 oct 1910	0	2	2
02	Woldouby	8 oct 1910	2	0	2

Il a encore fait 4 parties avec M. Weiss, perdant les 2 premières par un coup de dame dans chacune. La 3e, qui a été remise par une gaffe finale de Woldouby, alors qu'il tenait le gain, a été admirablement jouée par ce dernier qui a montré une supériorité incontestable de tactique, forçant le champion du monde à perdre un pion, puis un autre. La 4e a été remise.

Translation:

He also played 4 games against Mr. Weiss, loosing the first two by crowning a king (dama) in each of them.

The third game was a draw because of Woldouby's mistake while he was winning and played admirably well showing undeniable tactic and superiority. Forcing the world champion to loose 2 pawns the 4th game was drawn.

Match 3

N°	Players	Date	1	2	3	4	P
01	Isidore Weiss	10 oct 1910	2	2	1	1	6
02	Woldouby	10 oct 1910	0	0	1	1	2

Il a fait la partie avec M. Ottina pendant une dizaine de jours d'affilée et, à chaque séance, il a eu l'avantage d'une, deux ou trois parties. Dans une autre séance seulement M. Ottina a arrivée à faire égalité. A remarquer que les parties gagnées par M. Woldouby, l'ont été par position et force de jeu. Il a au contraire perdu soit par des gaffes, soit en livrant des coups.

M. Woldouby a encore fait deux parties avec M. Bart[h]eling qu'il a gagnés très brillamment.

Woldouby's Biography

M. Fabre s'est ultérieurement beaucoup mieux comporté qu'an début avec le jeune maître sénégalais: il a en effet à deux reprises fait égalité avec ce dernier.

Venant ensuite régulièrement au Café du Globe, M. Woldouby a encore gagné deux parties dans l'ensemble à M. Ottina. Le lendemain deux parties jouées avec M. Weiss ont été remises.

Après de telles qualités démontrées, on peut nettement classer Woldouby en tête des joueurs, il a montré une supériorité incontestable sur presque tous les joueurs actuellement il joue mieux qu'an début, cela se conçoit aisément attendu qu'il a été certainement désorienté. Il est regrettable que les forts joueurs n'aient pas fait plusieurs séances avec lui, car ils se seraient rendu compte qu'il était impossible de lutter contre lui.

Il semble qu'après de telles performances nous ayons quelque droit de considérer Woldouby comme un maître joueur et il est stupéfiant d'entendre dire par des joueurs qu'il a battu à plate couture, en se jouant, que le jeune maître sénégalais n'est qu'une mazette. Cela dénote une singulière mentalité on, tout au moins, un parti-pris inconsidéré.

(Stanislas Bizot)

Voilà donc les son d'une cloche, il ne nous reste qu'à vous donner le son des autres, pour vous permettre de juger le débat.

Nous relevons in extensa les articles suivants pris dans le Bulletin de Damier Français (Louis Dambrun, Paris).

Translation:

He played games against Mr. Ottina for ten days in a row and at each game he had the advantage of one, two, or three rounds. In another session only Mr Ottina had succeeded to draw a tie. The games won by M. Woldouby were noticeably won by strength. He lost only due to mistakes or by taking moves.

Mr. Woldouby played again two games against Barteling that he won brilliantly. Mr. Fabre behaved a lot better against the young Senegalese master then than at the start. Indeed the games were tied twice in a row. From then, coming regularly to the Globe Café, Mr. Woldouby won again two games against Mr. Ottina. And the following day both games against Mr. Weiss were drawn.

After such demonstration of quality playing one can undoubtedly classify Woldouby as a leading player. He showed undeniable superiority over almost every player. At the time he played better than at the beginning, which can easily be understood considering the fact that he was certainly disoriented. It

is unfortunate that the strongest players didn't manage many sessions with him, for they would have realised it was impossible to compete against him.

It seems that after such performances we have the right to consider Woldouby as a master player, and it was amazing to hear from other players that they were soundly beaten by him while claiming that the young Senegalese master was a joke. That indicated a singular mindset, or at least an innuendo bias.

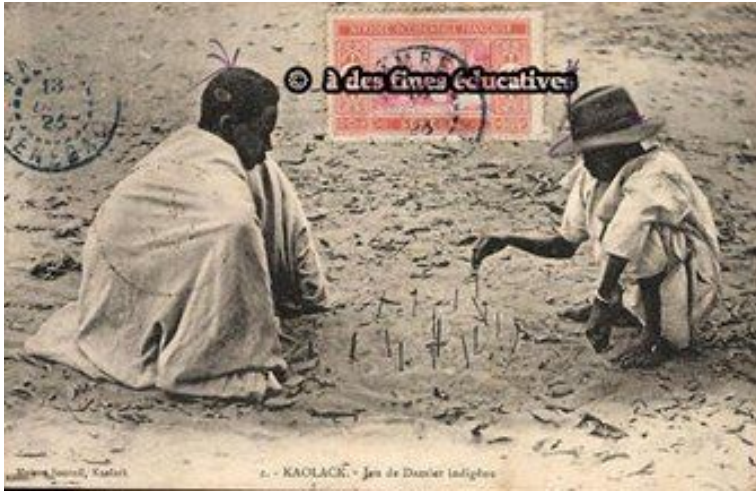
(Stanislas Bizot)

That is the sound of a bell, we can now only give you the sound of the others to allow you to judge the debate.

We note the following articles were taken in the Bulletin Le Damier Français (Louis Dambrun, Paris).



Checkers players of Senegal, 1911



Another way of playing checkers in Senegal, 1923

(Bulletin de Damier Français, N° 7, 1er août 1910):

Afrique mystérieuse.-

Dans le Jardin d'Acclimatation est établi en ce moment un campement de Maures, Marocains, Sénégalais, Soudanais, Egyptiens, etc. Parmi eux se trouve un joueur de Dames, Woldouby, qui se tient tous les après-midi à la disposition des amateurs qui visitent cette petite exposition. Tout jeune, il a vingt et un ans, il nous a paru de toute première force. Il a d'ailleurs des performances tout à fait remarquables à son actif. Seul, M. Weiss a pu sortir victorieux dans l'ensemble – M. Ottina n'a pas joué – M. Bizot reste en perte de sept parties sur une vingtaine. M. Fabre en a perdu six dans une séance. M. Toucheboeuf six, M. Sonier trois, M. Ardouin tout récemment enfin en a perdu deux sur quatre. Il est vrai que tous ces maîtres se sont trouvés un peu gênés, par l'obligation de jouer sur les cases noires et aussi à cause du peu de confortable de l'installation. Quoi qu'il en soit, leur adversaire se trouvait lui aussi fortement handicapé. Il a, en effet, l'habitude de jouer la partie soudanaise, c'est-à-dire, la grande ligne à droite: et ils se prétend, ce qui est assez vraisemblable, beaucoup plus fort à ce jeu qu'au nôtre. On jugera de la finesse de son jeu quand on saura que les combinaisons magnifiques que nous publions plus loin ont été exécutées à toute vitesse, à la Zimmerman. Il paraît

qu'il a au Sénégal un autre maître nommé Bapou N'Dyaie²², beaucoup plus fort et qui peut jouer avec Woldoubu, à raison de sept parties gagnées contre quatre. Ahmadou Kandi, mort depuis quelques années, ne se classait qu'après ces deux maîtres. Nous devons à l'obligeance de M. Tournier, un des directeurs de l'Afrique Mystérieuse, de pouvoir annoncer la visite, au Café du Globe, de M. Woldoubu, le 20 août, entre sept heures et onze heures et demie; tous les camarades voudront être là.

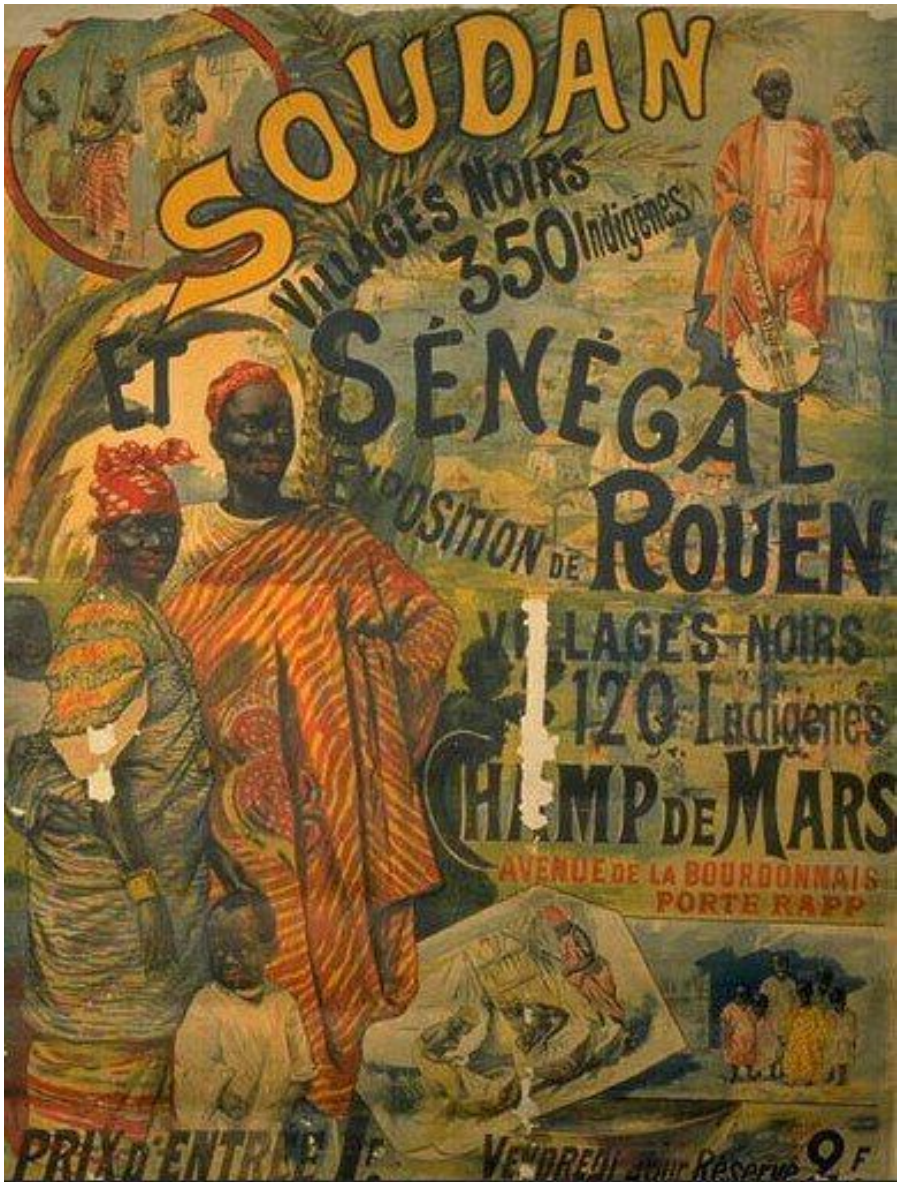
Translation:

(Bulletin de Damier Français, issue 7, 1er août 1910):

Mysterious Africa

In the Jardin d'Acclimatation Zoo there is now established a camp of Moors, Moroccans, Senegalese, Sudanese, Egyptians, etc. Among them is a draughts player Woldoubu who every afternoon is at the disposal of enthusiasts who visit this small exhibition. Very young, he is twenty one and seems to us of utmost force. He also has quite remarkable performances to his credit. Only Mr. Weiss was able to emerge victorious. Mr. Ottina did not play. Mr. Bizot is still losing from seven games out of twenty. Mr. Fabre lost six in a session. Six for Mr. Toucheboeuf, three for Sonier, Finally Mr. M. Ardouin recently lost two out of four. It is true that all these masters have found themselves a little embarrassed by the obligation to play on the black squares and also because of the little comfort of the installation. Their opponent was also severely handicapped. He, indeed, is used to playing the Sudanese way, i.e. the main line to the right: and he pretends, quite plausibly, to be much stronger at this game than at ours. We will judge the fineness of his game when it becomes known that the beautiful combinations published below were executed at full speed, Zimmerman style. It is said that he has another master in Senegal named Bapu N'Dyaie, much stronger and who can play against Woldoubu as many as seven games won against four. Ahmadou Kandi, dead for some years, was ranked only after these two masters. We owe to the kindness of Mr. Tournier, one of the directors of Mysterious Africa, Mr. Woldoubu's visit to the Globe Café on August 20 between seven and half past eleven. All enthusiasts will want to be there.

²² En Toulouse se le conocía como M. Bopo-Dia



Poster of the Exhibition, 1910

(Bulletin de Damier Français, N° 9, 1er octobre 1910):

Défi.

Le défi de M. Weiss à M. Woldouby n'a pas été relevé. M. Weiss ne s'avancait donc pas trop, comme on a essayé de l'insinuer, en provoquant au tiers de Pion le champion du Sénégal.- On tente de rapprocher les résultats d'autres joueurs avec M. Woldouby pour démontrer que M. Weiss est incapable de faire ce rendement. C'est là une méthode qui s'est montrée, trop souvent, absolument défectueuse, pour que nous l'appliquions nous-mêmes. Tout ce que nous pouvons dire c'est qu'un match sérieux comme celui que proposait M. Weiss peut seul déterminer la valeur relative de deux joueurs. Les pronostics, les classements para la ligne de celui-ci ou de celui-là ne sont que bavardages stériles. Au surplus nous avons assisté à trois rencontres sérieuses entre M. Woldouby et les deux seuls joueurs qui aient assez de tempérament pour qu'on puisse tabler sur leurs performances, MM. Weiss et de Haas. Par le premier il a été écrasé littéralement, il a perdu six parties dont l'enjeu n'était pas modeste (5 francs la partie); avec le second il a perdu 2 parties sur 3.

Sur la foi de renseignements erronés nous avons dit qu'il n'avait pas l'habitude de jouer notre jeu (la grande ligne à gauche): c'est ainsi qu'on avait voulu expliquer cet écrasement. Or, nous avons appris ces jours-ci, qu'il avait déjà joué à l'exposition de Nancy, l'année dernière, et qu'il n'écrasait pas du tout si facilement les meilleurs amateurs Nançéens.

En matière de Jeu de Dames comme en matière de sport en général, il n'y a que les résultats de concours et surtout de matches sérieux qui comptent. Le reste n'est rien.

Translation:

(French Bulletin: Damier, issue 9, 1 October 1910):

Challenge

The challenge between Mr. Weiss and Mr. Woldouby has not been raised. Mr. Weiss did not advance as much as he insinuated that he would, provoking "au tiers de Pion²³" to the champion of Senegal. We tend to compare the results of other players with Mr. Woldouby to portray that Mr. Weiss is incapable of this advantage. This is a method that has proved too often to be

²³ Game mode

completely defective for us to apply to ourselves. All we can say about a match as serious as this, proposed by Mr. Weiss, is that it allows us to determine the relative value of the two players. The prognoses, the rankings for determining of this or that are no more than pure chatter. Furthermore we have seen three serious encounters between Mr. Woldouby and the only two players who have enough temperament for us to build on their advantage: Weiss and Haas. With the first player he was literally crushed - he lost six games in which the stakes were not low (5 francs per round); with the second he lost two of the three rounds. On the basis of erroneous information we have said that he was not used to playing our game (the main diagonal on the left): this is how we wanted to explain this defeat. At the time we learnt that last year he had already participated in the Nancy exhibition and did not defeat the best amateurs from Nancy that easily. In terms of draughts as a sport in general there are only the results of complete competitions and matches that were especially serious. The rest is nothing.

The magazine²⁴ *Universal Damier*, belonging to the French Federal Authority and in possession of F.J. Bolzé, in its February 1911 issue still bears news about the famous Senegalese Woldouby. There were even reports that Woldouby would leave France to return to Senegal, but he finally decided to leave the Senegalese group l'Afrique mystérieuse in the Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation to settle in Paris.

(Revue Internationale des Valeurs – Paris, octobre 1910).

Nous venons de recevoir le Damier Universel et le Bulletin [mensuel] du Damier Français. Cette dernière revue damiste s'occupe de la question du temps employé dans les parties. Nous en avons causé à son directeur, M. Dambrun, lors d'une récente visite au Café du Globe et nous aborderons cette question très importante dans un prochain numéro.

Le même bulletin parle d'un défi de M. Weiss à Woldouby, dont j'entends parler pour la première fois, ce qui est à tout le moins fort singulier. J'ai, en effet, vu Woldouby il y a à peine quinze jours; il ne m'a rien dit de ce défi, alors qu'il savait très bien que j'étais disposé à mettre moi-même une assez forte somme comme enjeu, il a même ajouté n'avoir pas vu M. Weiss depuis près de deux mois. Quoi qu'il soit, la question Woldouby sera élucidée par

²⁴ Le Damier Universel. Organe Fédéral Français. Journal de Jeu de Dames, issue 4, February 1 1911, pp. 55-56

l'Habitué de la Galerie, qui possède les résultats complets de toutes les rencontres de Woldouby avec les maîtres français avec lesquels il a joué et qui les exposera dans un prochain article pour l'édification des amateurs et en vue de certaines mises au point nécessaires.

Translation:

(International review of values – Paris, October 1910)

We just received the Universal Damier and the monthly French bulletin, Damier. The last checkers review deals with the question of time used in the rounds. We had spoken to its director Mr. Dambrun during a recent visit to the Globe Café and will discuss this very important subject in an upcoming issue.

The same report speaks of a challenge between Weiss and Woldouby (of which I have heard for the first time) which is very strange at the least. In fact I have seen Woldouby only fifteen days ago and he told me nothing about this challenge, although he knew that I was prepared to bet a large sum of money on that game. He even admitted that he had not seen Weiss in almost 2 months. Whatever it may be, Woldouby's fate will be decided by the novice of the gallery who has the complete results of all the matches in which Woldouby has participated with the French masters. These will be released in an upcoming article for budding enthusiasts and for necessary adjustments.

(Bulletin mensuel du Damier Français – Paris, N° 10, novembre 1910).

Match Weiss-Woldouby.-

Grâce à la générosité de M. Tristan Bernard, l'homme de lettres bien connu, qui s'intéresse beaucoup au Jeu de Dames et aux efforts de notre Association, un petit match, en quatre parties, enjeu vingt francs, a pu être organisé. Nous sommes heureux que l'homme de sport d'une autorité incontestable qu'est M. Tristan Bernard, ait été frappé de la nécessité où nous étions de faire la preuve de l'éclatante supériorité de notre champion du monde. Il eut été regrettable que le public damiste fût resté sous l'impression de racontars qu'on s'étonne de voir propager par des joueurs d'une grande force. Leur compétence devrait, semble-t-il, les mettre à l'abri des erreurs grossières qu'ils se plaisent à répandre.

L'écrasement de Woldouby a été complet par deux parties perdues et deux nulles. Dans la troisième partie qui a été nulle, Woldouby avait le gain. La fin de partie a été jouée faiblement par lui, alors que M. Weiss multipliait les

Woldouby's Biography

finesses. Ceci fait voir le trouble où la puissance du jeu adverse avait jeté le Maure.

Après cela, peu nous importe que certains joueurs se vantent d'avoir perdu des parties par douzaines, qu'ils proclament la supériorité écrasante de Woldouby sur eux! La démonstration qu'ils croient apporter qu'il leur est impossible de lutter contre lui ne fait qu'augmenter – et cela est d'une logique impeccable après le résultat du match – la distance qui, pour tout le monde, les séparait eux-mêmes de M. Weiss.

Translation:

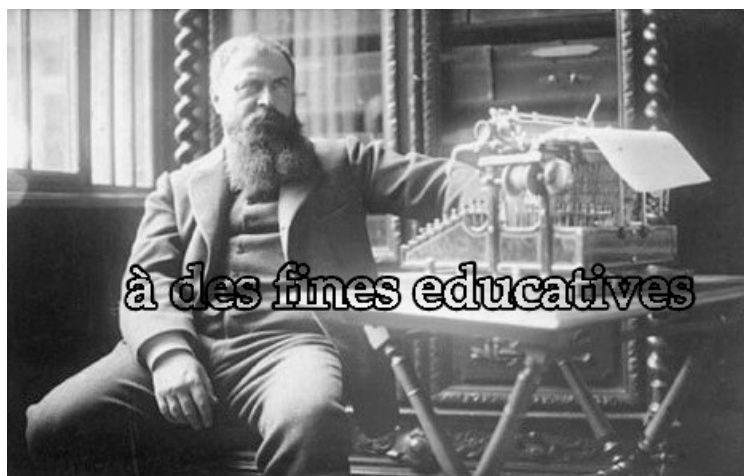
(Monthly Bulletin of Damier Français – Paris, issue 10, November 1910)

The Match between Weiss and Woldouby

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Tristan Bernard, the famous man of letters who is very interested in draughts and the efforts of our association, a small match (of four games for a challenge of twenty francs) could be organized.

We are pleased that Tristan Bernard, this sportsman of unquestionable authority, was struck by the need where we had to demonstrate the superiority of our brilliant world champion. It would have been unfortunate if the checkers public had remained under the impression that gossip was spread by players of great strength. Their competence should, it seems, shelter the vulgar errors that they like to spread.

Woldouby's defeat was completed in two lost rounds and two draws. In the third round (which was a draw) Woldouby had an advantage. He played the last round poorly, while Weiss increased the niceties in his moves. This shows the difficulty or the power of the opponent's game that the Moor had to face. After this match we don't care that some players boast about having lost games by the dozen and that they proclaim Woldouby's overwhelming superiority on themselves! The demonstration that they want to induce that it is impossible for them to fight against him is increasing, and this is an impeccable logic after the match result, the distance, separated everyone from Weiss.



Paul Tristan (called Tristan or Tristan Bernard, Besançon, 1866 - Paris, 1947) after studying law began his journalistic activities as editor in chief of *Journal des Vélocipédistes* and later worked in many other newspapers. He wrote short stories, novels (*es mémoires d'un jeune homme rangé*, 1899), and chronics. However, he owed his success to forty composed comedies and vaudeville plays: *Les pieds nickelés* (1895), *Le fardeau de la liberté* (1897), *L'Anglais tel qu'on le*

Woldouby's Biography

parle (1899), *Triplepatte*, en colaboración con André Godfernaux, *Amantes y ladrones* (1901), *Le poulailler* (1908), *Le danseur inconnu* (1909), *Pequeño café*, *Le sexe fort* (1917), he led to the scene a tiny world where weak and naive characters, instinctively abandoned to their shortcomings, were ultimately saved by chance. It is understood by his nature that he admired Woldouby's natural talent. One of his sayings is:

I admire two things: the intelligence of animals and bestiality of men.

His social censorship was more humorous than sour, because in the background of his writings always lies a comprehensive conception of humanity and a firm belief that life can be overcome without difficulty, appealing to the natural goodness of man.



**On the left Tristan Bernard, painted by Edouard Vuillard
(La Partie de dames, 1899)
Color lithograph, National Gallery of Art, Washington,
Rosenwald Collection**

For a while news of possible Woldouby's leave in 1910 was contradictory. Finally the checkers players from Paris could convince Woldouby to stay and he stayed away from the Senegalese group to settle in Paris.

Départ de Woldouby.-

Woldouby est venu nous faire ses adieux au Café du Globe. Il s'embarque le 8 courante au Havre à destination du Sénégal. Il a promis de nous écrire les résultats qu'il obtiendrait dans les rencontres avec ses compatriotes. Nous pourrions ainsi vérifier si le commerce des joueurs parisiens lui a fait faire des progrès.

Translation:

Woldouby's departure

Woldouby came to say goodbye to us at the Globe Café. He left on the 8th from le Havre to Senegal. He promised to send us the results that he would get in addition to his meetings with fellow compatriots. We can then check to see whether Parisian players helped him to make progress.

(JOURNAL DE ROUEN – novembre 1910):

Nouvelles.-

Les résultats obtenus par M. Woldouby contre les divers joueurs avec lesquels il s'est rencontré-pendant son séjour à Paris continuent à soulever des polémiques.

Nous avons dit, le 27 août, tout le bien que nous pensions du jeu du jeune maître sénégalais et notre opinion se trouve confirmée que M. Woldouby oppose à ses adversaires une tactique qui ne leur est pas familière.

Toutefois, son séjour ne s'est pas suffisamment prolongé pour que l'on puisse juger à coup sûr le rang qu'il convient de lui assigner parmi les joueurs de première force. Pendant les trois mois qu'il a passés à Paris, il s'est fait au jeu des plus redoutables amateurs, de même que ceux-ci ont appris à se défier du sien. Ce n'est guère que maintenant que des matches pourraient sérieusement le classer.

En tout case, s'il a cussombé contre Weiss et de Haas, les faits sont là pour établir qu'au total il se retire avec de l'avance prise sur Molimard, Ottina, Bizot, Sonier et Fabre.

Woldouby's Biography

Dernières nouvelles.-

M. Woldouby a quitté la troupe de sénégalais, à laquelle il appartenait, et il reste à Paris.

(Certifié conforme: F.J. Bolzé)

(The Rouen newspaper – November 1910):

News

The results obtained by Mr. Woldouby against different players with whom he met during his stay in Paris continue to raise controversy.

We expressed on 27 August whatever good we thought of the game of the young Senegalese and our opinion was confirmed that Mr. Woldouby used a tactic that was unfamiliar to his opponents.

However, his stay was not long enough for us to certainly be able to judge the appropriate place to assign amongst the players of the first rank. During the 3 months that he spent in Paris he made the game more formidable for amateurs, and they have learnt to distrust it. This is hardly how matches can be seriously classified.

In any case, if he lost to Weiss and Haas, the facts are there to establish that in total he retired with wins over Molimard, Ottina, Bizot, Sonier, and Fabre.

The last news

Mr. Woldouby left the Senegalese group to which he belonged, and stayed in Paris.

(Certified: F.J. Bolzé)



F.J. Bolzé

Woldouby's Biography

Woldouby stayed in Paris in 1911, but did not participate in more tournaments after the Paris championship and his name cannot be found in magazines. I think he suddenly embarked and left France with Dakar as his destination. J.W. van Dartelen says in his checkers section:

On June 17 1911 Woldouby went to Le Havre to board the next day to Dakar (Senegal). He did not receive news of him since then²⁵.

Instead there is other news claiming that Woldouby remained in Paris for some years²⁶.

²⁵ The Dutch newspaper **HAARLEM'S DAGBLAD** July 1 1927, p. 6

²⁶ *Damwereld in zakformaat*, January 1948

CHAPTER 6

Woldouby's way of playing

As a remarkable circumstance it should be mentioned²⁷ that the sailor²⁸ Woldouby employs almost no time during a game. As a general rule he falls asleep while his opponent thinks. When the opponent has made his move, he touches Woldouby to wake him up. Woldouby awake takes a look around the board, decides on his move, and immediately falls asleep again. A checkers miracle!



Philip Battfeld and Jack de Haas, 1901

²⁷ The Dutch newspaper **HET NIEUWS VAN DEN DAG**, Saturday September 3 1910, p. 7.

²⁸ The Dutch newspaper **DE WAARHEID**, August 30 1951, p. 4. It was this newspaper that said that Woldouby was a sailor.

The photo shows Jack de Haas' posture during a game of checkers. Elbows on the table, head in the hands. Woldouby also had his head in his hands, but he preferred to sleep and have dreams that gave away his calm conscience. The slightest bump is enough to wake him up, get him to make a move in record time, and realize their situation at the store. The result is not only his response on the board, but also search for a box to put his legs up on, since the store was filling with water as a result of heavy rain. Then Woldouby sleeps easily again. Jack de Haas has been very alert and completely focused on the game. So much so that he has not realized that it is raining outside, the store is filled with water, and his feet are ankle-deep in it. Be it as it may, this great concentration was rewarded with a victory²⁹. De Haas needed about three hours for his game, while Woldouby only needed 10 minutes³⁰.

Some preserved games

Thanks to the Dutch H.A. van Etten's intermediation the Dutch player Jack de Haas could play against the best French players, including the world champion Isidore Weiss and Marius Fabre. De Haas took advantage of his stay to play a match of three games against Woldouby.

1910 Match Jack de Haas – Woldouby 5-1

N°	Players	1	2	3	Points
01	Jack de Haas	2	2	1	5
02	Woldouby	0	0	1	1

²⁹ The Dutch newspaper Het Nieuws van den dag, Saturday December 28 1940, p. 4.

³⁰ The Dutch newspaper Leidsch Dagblad on February 3 1962, p. 17

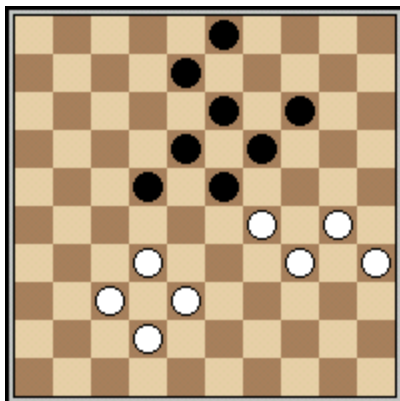
On August 4 1910 there was a 3-game match between Jack de Haas and Woldouby. Jack de Haas won with a 5-1 score.

Woldouby - Haas,de,J. (Jack)

0-2 04-08-1910

1.32-27	18-23	2.38-32	12-18
3.43-38	7-12	4.49-43	20-24
5.33-28	17-22	6.28x17	11x22
7.32-28	23x21	8.34-29	24x33
9.39x26	19-23	10.44-39	14-19
11.35-30	10-14	12.30-25	15-20
13.40-35	20-24	14.45-40	5-10
15.50-45	10-15	16.37-32	14-20
17.25x14	19x10	18.41-37	10-14
19.46-41	14-19	20.39-34	4-10
21.32-28	23x32	22.37x28	10-14
23.28-23	18x29	24.34x23	19x28
25.26-21	16x27	26.31x33	1- 7
27.41-37	12-18	28.37-32	7-12
29.36-31	14-19	30.31-26	15-20
31.43-39	20-25	32.40-34	18-23
33.48-43	12-18	34.34-30	25x34
35.39x30	9-14	36.32-27	8-12
37.45-40	12-17	38.40-34	17-22
39.33-29	24x33	40.38x29	22x31
41.26x37	6-11	42.42-38	11-17
43.38-32	17-22	44.43-38	2- 8
45.47-42			

Woldouby's Biography



Position after 45. 47-42

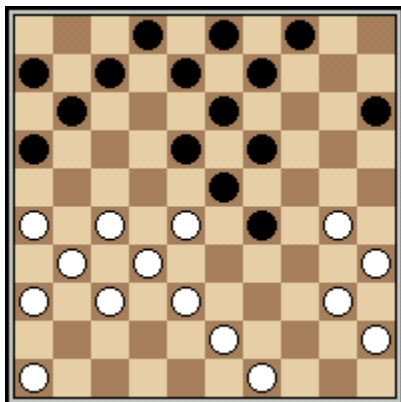
Now Black forced the gain of a pawn.

	22-28	46.29-24	8-12
47.38-33	28x39	48.34x43	23-28
49.32x23	18x20	50.30-25	20-24
51.37-32	19-23	52.43-39	13-18
53.39-33	24-29	54.33x24	23-28
55.32x23	18x20	56.35-30	12-18
57.42-38	18-23		

Woldouby - Haas,de,J. (Jack)
0-2 04-08-1910

1.32-27	18-23	2.34-29	23x34
3.40x29	12-18	4.45-40	7-12
5.40-34	1- 7	6.37-32	17-21
7.41-37	21-26	8.47-41	20-24
9.29x20	15x24	10.32-28	10-15
11.34-30	14-20	12.37-32	26x37

13.42x31	18-23	14.31-26	5-10
15.41-37	10-14	16.37-31	20-25
17.50-45	25x34	18.39x30	14-20
19.44-40	24-29	20.33x24	20x29
21.48-42	12-18	22.42-37	



Position after 22. 42-37?

			29-34
23.30x39	18-22	24.27x29	16-21
25.26x17	11x44	26.38-33	44-50
27.43-39	7-12	28.32-28	9-14
29.37-32	14-20	30.46-41	12-18
31.41-37	19-23	32.28x19	13x24
33.40-34	20-25	34.29x20	15x24
35.49-44	18-23	36.32-27	25-30
37.34x25	23-29	38.37-32	29x38
39.32x43	24-29	40.31-26	29-34
41.39x30	50x48	42.25-20	48x31
43.26x37	6-11	44.37-32	11-17
45.32-28	8-13	46.36-31	13-18
47.31-27	2- 7	48.35-30	3- 8
49.30-24	7-12	50.28-22	17x28
51.27-21	28-33	52.21-16	12-17



Woldouby in his tent³¹

Photo: Damwereld in zakformaat, February 1949, page 10a

³¹ Gentileza de Hanco Elenbaas.

After these games Woldouby's manager no longer wanted to see other games that would take so long. At the same time he could easily have played against 50 other players. He said politely, but with determination and conviction. The Dutch perfectly understood the situation and the needs of the manager business³². But De Haas, though he won, praised the speed of this great opponent. Woldouby played matches against various famous players later. Against Weiss he got two ties and two losses, but keep in mind that Woldouby played much faster than his opponents.

He was a completely unqualified player and his games showed great skill, a talent unevenly developed.³³.

Woldouby, barely 21 years old, had a shop in the *Village Sénégalais* (Senegalese village) of the Exhibition l'*Afrique Mystérieuse* in the Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation in Paris. Betting some francs visitors could play against Woldouby and if they won the bet doubled. But Woldouby was so strong that virtually no one was able to beat him except for Jack de Haas and Isidore Weiss³⁴.

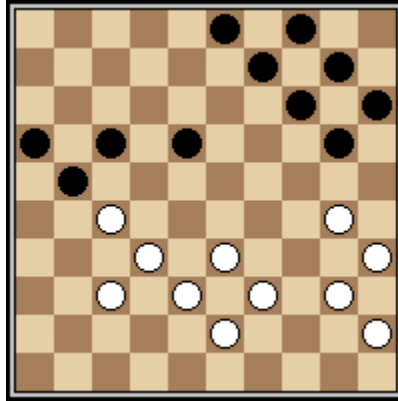
³² LIMBURGER KOERIER, Provinciaal Dagblad, 31 August 1925

³³ The Dutch newspaper Limburger Koerier, Monday August 31 1925, p. 4

³⁴ Leidsch Dagblad, 24 October 1964, p. 12

CHAPTER 7

Remaining positions of the legendary Woldouby

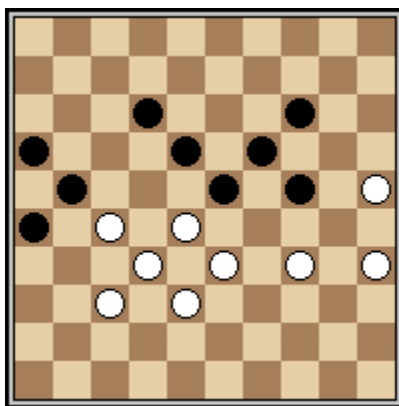


Whites: Stanislas Bizot - Blacks: Woldouby

Bizot, one of the strongest players in Paris, was nicknamed by his checkers player colleagues "*Le Piégeur*" (The hunter who sets traps). In this position he played 37-31 and Woldouby bit the bait, thus demonstrating that Bizot deserves this nickname. Bizot won as follows³⁵:

1.37-31 21-26 2.30-24 26x28 3.33x13 9x18 4.39-34 20x29 5.34x21

³⁵ The Dutch newspaper Het Nieuws van den dag, Saturday September 3 1910, p. 7



Woldouby's position

Woldouby's position was published³⁶ in July's issue of the French magazine *Le Damier universel*, 1911. Leen de Rooy³⁷ also talks about the magazine *Le Jeu de dames* of 1921.

Regarding Woldouby's position there are two stories. The first one is that Woldouby took this position on the board against Weiss in one of the games of his matches and managed to win the position despite the deep analysis of the many great masters who were present there. The second story is that someone asked Woldouby in his capacity as one of the strongest players in the world if he knew an insoluble problem. Woldouby came up with Woldouby's position.

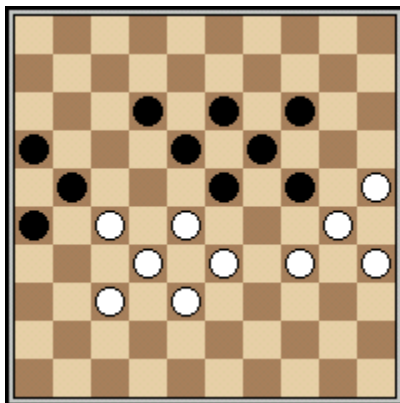
Pierre Ghestem³⁸ got a tie in Woldouby's position in an 80 plays variant, but never wanted to publish it³⁹.

³⁶ The Dutch newspaper **ALGEMEEN HANDELSBLAD** November 25 1926, p. 8
On 15 July 1911 a French review published an identical position to that of Woldouby's, in which he had to find the winnings for the white.)

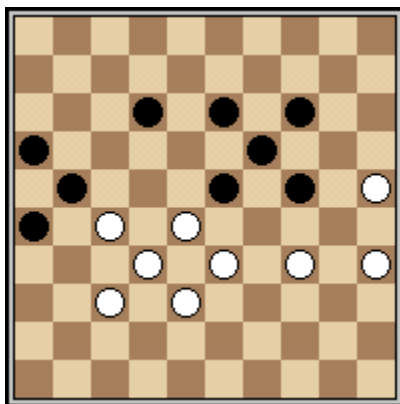
(Le 15 juillet 1911, une revue française publia une position identique à celle du Sénégalais Woldouby, dans laquelle il fallait trouver le gain pour les blancs).

³⁷ The Dutch newspaper **LIMBURGS DAGBLAD**, April 29 1972, p. 21

³⁸ **GHESTEM, Pierre** (1946) Comment je suis devenue champion du monde. (Un ouvrage qui fut entièrement consacré, aux positions Woldouby.



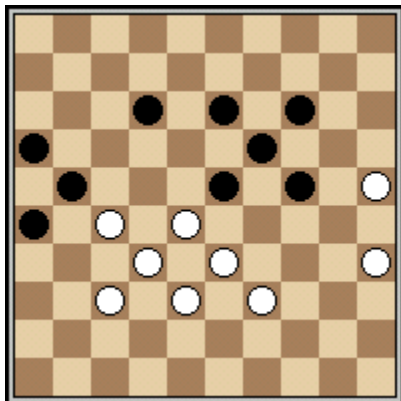
This is a position that Herman de Jongh talks about in his book⁴⁰ and he calls it Woldouby's position. It is not the original position, but a detour. Reinier Cornelis Keller writes in his checkers book (Prism) that this is the position known as Woldouby's, as the Senegalese gave to study the position⁴¹ that exists after 34-39 23x34, 30x39 18-23 and 39-34.



³⁹ The Dutch newspaper **LEEWARDER COURANT** February 3 1962

⁴⁰ **DE JONGH, Herman** (1937) *Technique moderne du jeu de dames*

⁴¹ *Le Damier*, 1911



In the 60s a checkers player from Kiev by the name of Kosminski got a tie by:

3.27-22 12-17 4.22x11 16x7 5.28-22 7-12 6.22-17 12-18
7.32-28 23x34 8.17-11 18-23 9.11-7 21-27 10.7-2 27-32
11.37x28 23x32 12.2-11 32-37 13.11-28 37-42 14.28-22 24-
29 15.22x20 29x38 16.20-3

These positions are today claimed to be Woldouby's, but it is not true. Allegedly Woldouby only had the Woldouby's position once in one of his games. A lot has been written about Woldouby's position and this is obviously not the purpose of this book, as this is the work of great masters. Sterkenburg wrote about these Woldouby's⁴² positions.

Famous is the match of Gerard Jansen against Hein Meijer (2-0) that was played on January 21 2006. Jansen won by Woldouby's position that was made for ties. Logically Meijer knew the theoretical draw, but Jansen knew how to divert it. The game lasted 9.5 hours and had 115 movements.

⁴² **STERKENBURG, Frank J.** (1957) De Woldouby stelling

STERKENBURG, F.J. (1989) Woldouby 1889-1989: de Woldouby-stelling, achtenveertig Woldouby-partijen

Woldouby's Biography

Jansen,G.M.H.S. (Gerard) - Meijer,H.G. (Hein)

2-0 21-01-2006 4.34/4.58

Holanda

1. 32-28 17-22 2. 28x17 12x21

3. 33-28 7-12 4. 39-33 19-23

5. 28x19 14x23 6. 44-39 9-14



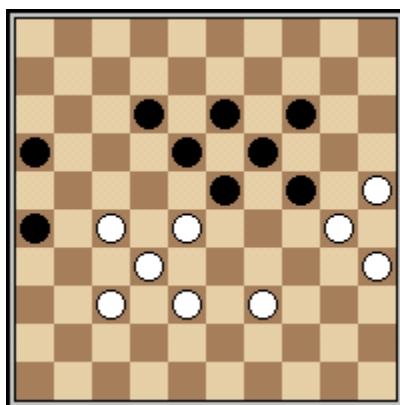
Gerard Jansen

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:G%C3%A9rard_Jansen.jpg

Photo: Steenslag

(Image of: PHGCOM/Wikimedia Commons/GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later/Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported, 2.5 Generic, 2.0 Generic and 1.0 Generic)

7.37-32	11-17	8.31-27	6-11
9.50-44	1- 6	10.34-30	23-28
11.33x22	17x37	12.41x32	20-24
13.30x19	14x23	14.40-34	21-26
15.46-41	26-31	16.27-21	16x27
17.32x21	11-17	18.36x27	17x26
19.39-33	10-14	20.35-30	5-10
21.45-40	14-19	22.44-39	10-14
23.40-35	4- 9	24.38-32	2- 7
25.33-28	15-20	26.30-25	20-24
27.43-38	7-11	28.34-30	12-17
29.41-36	17-22	30.28x17	11x31
31.36x27	8-12	32.38-33	24-29
33.33x24	23-28	34.32x23	18x20
35.39-33	12-18	36.49-43	20-24
37.43-38	18-23	38.38-32	3- 8
39.42-37	8-12	40.48-43	13-18
41.43-39	9-13	42.33-28	6-11
43.47-42	11-16	44.42-38	



Position after 44. 42-38

			24-29
45.39-33	12-17	46.33x24	17-21
47.38-33	23-29	48.28-23	19x39

Woldouby's Biography

49.24x44	18-23	50.27-22	13-18
51.22x13	14-19	52.13x24	21-27
53.32x21	16x27	54.24-20	23-28
55.20-14	27-31	56.14-10	31x42
57.10- 5	28-33	58.25-20	42-47
59.20-15	33-38	60.44-39	38-42
61.30-25	47-36	62.39-34	36-18
63.34-30	42-48	64. 5-28	18-45
65.28-46	48-39	66.30-24	39-50
67.24-20	26-31	68.20-14	31-36
69.14-10	50- 6	70.10- 5	6-22
71. 5-32	22-50	72.15-10	50- 6
73.10- 4	6-50	74. 4-15	50- 6
75.15-47	6-50	76.25-20	50- 6
77.20-15	45-34	78.15-10	34-45
79.10- 4	6-50	80.35-30	45- 1
81.30-25	50- 6	82.25-20	6-50
83.20-15	50- 6	84.15-10	6-50
85.10- 5	50- 6	86.32-38	6-50
87. 5-37	50- 6	88. 4-27	6-50
89.37-26	50- 6	90.46- 5	36-41
91. 5x46	6-50	92.27-36	1- 6
93.26-21	50-11	94.21-27	11- 2
95.46-32	2-11	96.27-16	11-50
97.32-23	6-39	98.23- 1	39-48
99. 1-23	50- 6	100.36- 9	6-50
101.47-36	50-45	102.23-14	45- 1
103.16-32	1- 6	104.38-24	6-50
105.32-27	48-39	106. 9-18	39-48
107.18- 1	50- 6	108.24-29	48-26
109.27-49	26- 3	110.14-37	6-11
111. 1- 6	11- 2	112.37-48	3-26
113. 6-11	2x16	114.29-38	16x43
115.49x32	2-0		

Another long game, 81 plays this time, was between the National Master (Holland) Anton Schotanus and Auke Spijkstra on May 26 1994.

Schotanus,A.F. (Anton) - Spijkstra,A. (Auke)

2-0 26-05-1994 2.00/3.02

Holanda

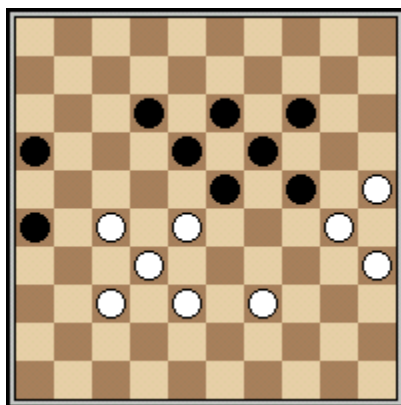


In the center National Master Anton Schotanus, 1993

1. 32-28	19-23	2. 28x19	14x23
3. 35-30	10-14	4. 30-25	14-19
5. 25x14	19x10	6. 34-29	23x34
7. 40x29	10-14	8. 45-40	14-19
9. 40-34	15-20	10. 37-32	20-25
11. 41-37	5-10	12. 46-41	19-24
13. 29x20	25x14	14. 32-28	17-21
15. 37-32	21-26	16. 41-37	11-17
17. 34-29	7-11	18. 44-40	1- 7
19. 39-34	17-22	20. 28x17	11x22
21. 43-39	14-19	22. 40-35	10-14
23. 35-30	12-17	24. 32-28	17-21
25. 28x17	21x12	26. 38-32	18-22

Woldouby's Biography

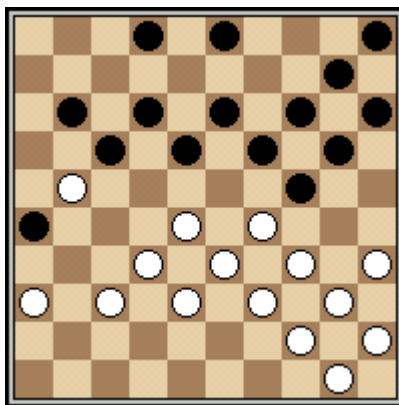
27.49-43	12-18	28.43-38	7-11
29.30-24	19x30	30.34x25	2- 7
31.29-24	7-12	32.31-27	22x31
33.36x27	14-19	34.33-28	19x30
35.25x34	11-17	36.38-33	17-22
37.28x17	12x21	38.33-28	13-19
39.42-38	8-13	40.38-33	4-10
41.50-44	10-15	42.47-42	15-20
43.42-38	18-23	44.44-40	20-24
45.40-35	6-11	46.34-30	11-17
47.48-43	3- 8	48.39-34	13-18
47.48-43	3- 8	48.39-34	13-18
49.30-25	9-14	50.43-39	8-13
51.34-30	17-22	52.28x17	21x12
53.33-28			



Position after 53. 33-28

	12-17	54.38-33	26-31
55.37x26	23-29	56.28-23	19x37
57.30x10	29x38	58.10- 4	16-21
59.27x16	37-41	60. 4-10	41-47
61.10-37	47-36	62.39-33	38x29
63.37-42	29-34	64.42-48	34-40
65.35x44	36-41	66.48-43	41- 5

67.43-27	17-22	68.27-38	13-19
69.16-11	5-10	70.11- 7	22-28
71.38-27	18-23	72.27-49	10-15
73.44-40	15-47	74.40-35	28-33
75.25-20	23-28	76.20-15	19-24
77. 7- 1	33-39	78. 1- 6	28-33
79.49-32	47-36	80.32-28	33x22
81. 6x44			



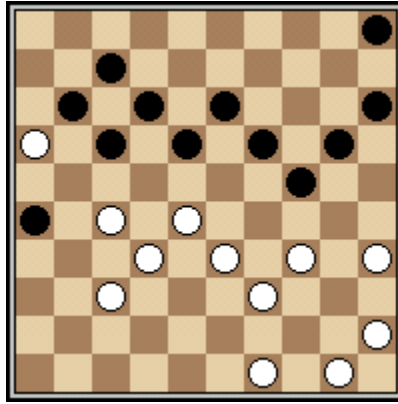
Whites: Woldouby – Blacks: Stanislas Bizot

M.G. Beudin published a position between Woldouby (whites) and Stanislas Bizot (black) in the Journal Amusant⁴³ newspaper. Bizot was a great admirer of Woldouby and used to send parts of Woldouby's games to various newspapers. The course of the game was as follows:

1.34-30	20-25	2.29x9	25x43	3.38x49	3x14	4.21-16	2-7
5.40-34	19-24	6.44-39	14-19	7.36-31	10-14	8.31-27	14-20

⁴³ **LE JOURNAL AMUSANT** newspaper, August 16 1919, issue 15, p. 43

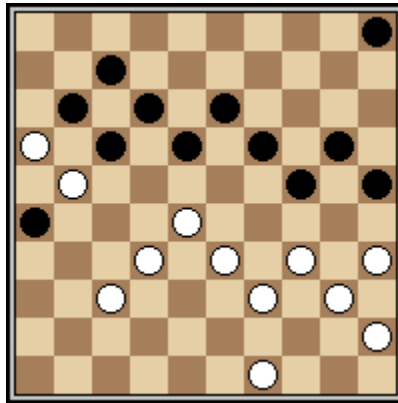
Woldouby's Biography



Whites: Woldouby - Blacks: Stanislas Bizot

Apparently it came to this position, in which Woldouby failed to win two pawns by moving 28-22. It seems incredible that Woldouby did not notice this, but we keep reading the newspaper:

9.27-21 20-25 10.45-40 15-20 11.50-45



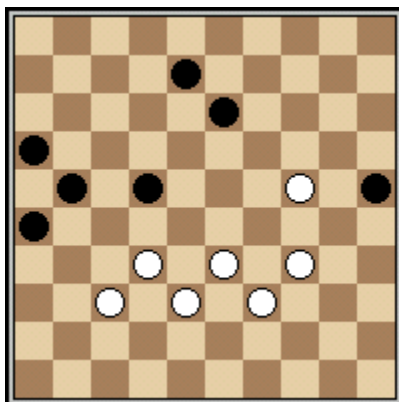
Whites: Woldouby - Blacks: Stanislas Bizot

And the blacks already lost, because they always have to lose a pawn.

18-23 12.37-31 26x37 13.32x41 17x26 14.49-43 23x32
15.33-28 32x23 16.34-30 25x34 17.40x9

Weiss' shot

In literature we know "Weiss' shot", but what nobody knows is that this shot is originally by the famous Woldouby!



Whites: Woldouby - Blacks: Isidore Weiss

Woldouby⁴⁴ won against Weiss here with thess moves:

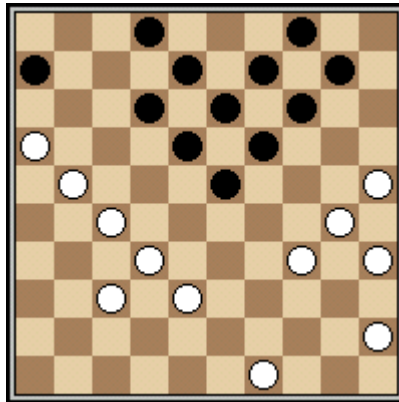
**1.32-28 13-18 [1...22-27 2.28-22 27x18 3.24-19 13x24
4.37-31 26x37 5.38-32 37x28 6.33x2) 2.28x17 21x12 3.37-
31 26x37 4.38-32 37x28 5.33x2**

⁴⁴ The Dutch newspaper **HET NIEUWS**, February 21 1951, p. 5

Woldouby's Biography



Stanislas Bizot published a Woldouby's problem in his section of the Le Radical newspaper and J.W. van Dartelen happily published it too in his section of Haarlem's Dagblad newspaper⁴⁵.



The solution to this beautiful problem is as follows:

1.30-24 19x39 2.27-22 18x27 3.25-20 14x25 4.35-30 25x34
5.49-43 39x48 6.45-40 48x17 7.40x7 2x11 8.32x5

⁴⁵ Haarlem's Dagblad, May 19 1930, p. 3

Mr. Pierre Lucot was always a very active man in the checkers life. During those years he was the secretary of the World Federation of Checkers and the French Federation of checkers. On the other hand he was a founder in 1948 of L'Effort - the magazine of the French Federation of Checkers.

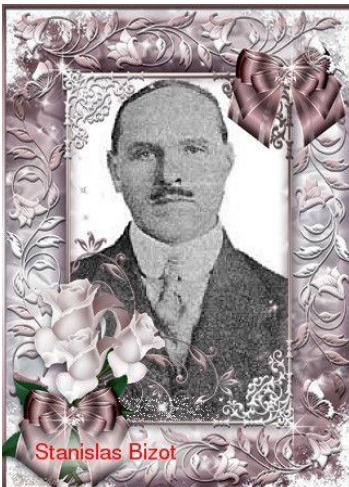
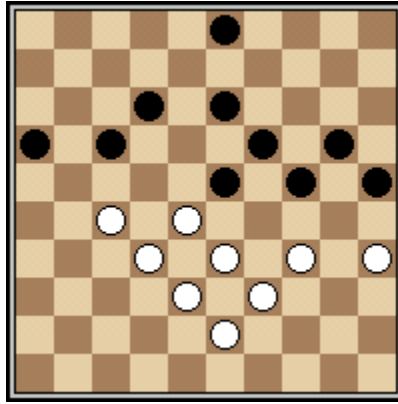


Pierre Lucot and Reinier Cees Keller, 1966
Photo: Courtesy of Dr. Diego Rodriguez

For 30 long years he was editor of this magazine. I knew from my conversations with Dr. Rodriguez from France that Pierre Lucot was a purebred collector. He possessed huge amounts of documents, books, manuscripts, photographs, articles, and papers about checkers. He possessed a manuscript written by Stanislas Bizot and precisely in this manuscript are some positions of the legendary Woldouby, which logically should not miss this book.

Woldouby's Biography

The first position we find in Bizot's manuscript refers to a game between Woldouby and Marius Fabre in which he had lost a pawn already. But this was no obstacle for him to achieve a tie in the development of that position.

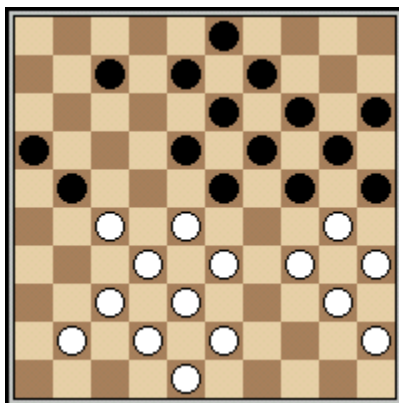


Marius Fabre mistakenly played 3-8 and then Woldouby forced a tie by:

1...3-8 2.35-30 24x35 3.33-29
13-18 4.27-22 18x27 5.29x7 8-12
6.32x21 17x26 7.7x18 26-31
8.18-12 31-37 9.12-7 37-41
10.7-1 41-47 11.39-33 1-1

But how could Fabre have won? Just think that one must capture the majority. That is, in the position he had to play 1. 17-21, because he then fails 2.35-30 24x35 y 3.33-29 due to the play 19-24. Now the whites have to necessarily capture 4 pawns! 4.28x26 and the blacks with 24x42! should win.

Next is another game between Marius Fabre and Woldouby contained in Bizot's manuscript, with only the game notation without analysis. I will include some analysis since the sacrifice of Fabre with 34-29 where he temporarily loses a pawn was really big.



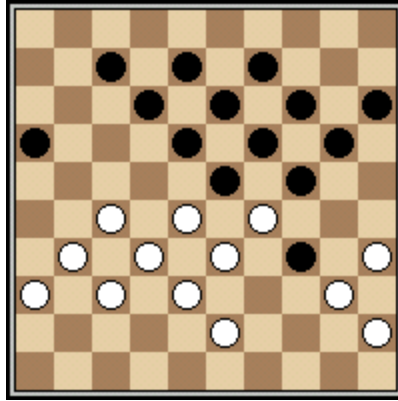
Fabre played 1.34-29 here and the blacks captured a pawn with 25x34. Now they could not follow the whites with 2.27-22 18x27 3.29x18 13x22 4.28x26 thinking that they would win a pawn, because 27-31 5.40x29 31-36.

Therefore Fabre played differently:

2.41-36 21-26 3.37-31 26x37 4.42x31 8-12. So far Fabre had played brilliantly, but now lost the thread and continued with 48-42. However, the whites could have won a pawn by:
5.27-22 18x27 6.29x18 13x22 7.28x8 3x12 8.31x22

Fabre apparently did not see it and continued with:

5.48-42 3-8 6.42-37 and so we get to the following diagram:



Woldouby continued with 20-25, but it would have been better to do:

6...16-21 7.27x16 12-17 Now the whites could move in two ways:

A.

8.31-26 17-22 9.28x17 18-22 10.29x27 7-12 11.40x29 12x21
12.26x17 19-23 13.29x18 13x42 14.38x47 24-30 15.35x24 20x49
16.32-28 with a winning position for the whites, but the blacks were
much more likely than those that could be in the game.

B.

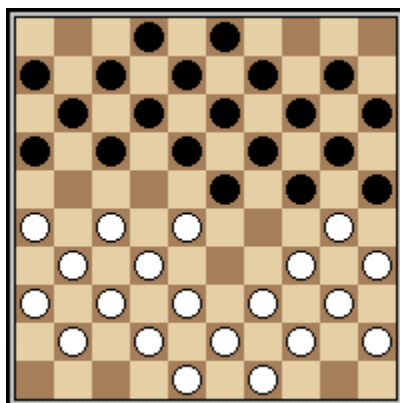
8.31-27 18-22 9.29x18 22x42 10.38x47 13x22 11.40x29 20-25
12.29x20 15x24 13.32-27 22x31 14.36x27 14-20 15.27-22 7-11
16.16x7 19-23 17.28x30 17x48 18.7-1 25x34 19.1x40
tie

7.29x20 15x24 8.40x20 16-21 9.27x16 25-30 10.35x24 14x25
11.31-27 19x30 12.28x19 13x24 13.27-22 18x27 14.32x21 8-
13 15.37-32 30-35 16.43-39 24-30 17.45-40 35x44 18.39x50

30-34 19.36-31 13-18 20.31-26 7-11 21.16x7 12x1 22.32-28
9-13 23.28-23 18x29 24.33x24 34-39 25.21-17 13-18 and
Fabre won the game.

The position that follows can be obtained with the following moves:

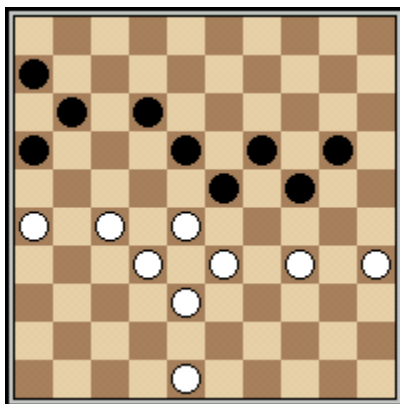
1.31-26 18-23 2.37-31 12-18 3.41-37 7-12 4.46-41 1-7
5.31-27 20-24 6.36-31 14-20 7.41-36 10-14 8.47-41 5-10
9.34-30 20-25 10.39-34 15-20 11.44-39 10-15 12.50-44 4-
10



Bizot with the blacks refers to his game against Woldouby and gives this position. If the whites play 33-28, then the blacks cannot play:

17-21 14.26x17 11x33 15.38x29 24x33 16.39x28 23-29 17.34x23
25x34 18.40x29 and 19-24, since the whites get a king with 19.35-30
24x22 20.23-19 13x35 21.32-28 22x33 22.27-21 16x27 23.31x4

What Bizot does not say is that the blacks can quickly capture the lady with 3-9 24.4x39 12-17 25.39x11 6x17 and with equal game.



This is another position in Bizot's manuscript. Woldouby had the whites against Bizot and according to the latter the whites would force the gain of a pawn. It could then be the next play:

1.28-22

A.

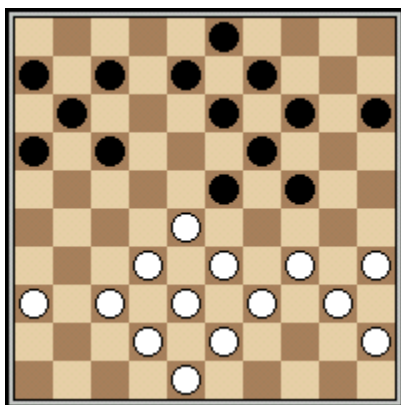
1...	11-17	2.22x13	19x8	3.34-30	23-29
4.30x19	29-34	5.48-43	17-21	6.26x17	12x21
7.33-28	21-26	8.43-39	34x43	9.38x49	16-21
10.27x16	26-31	11.32-27	31x33	12.49-43	20-24
13.19x30	8-12	14.30-24	12-18	15.24-19	18-22
16.19-13	22-27	17.13-8	6-11	18.16x7	27-32
19. 8-3	33-38	20.43-39	38-42	21.7-1	42-47
22.1-23	32-38	23.3-26	47-36	24.23-45	36-4
25.45-50	4-27	26.50-44	27-4	27.44-49	

B.

20-25	2.22x13	19x8	3.27-21	16x27	4.32x21	11-17
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(C)	5.48-42	25-30	6.34x25	17-22	7.21-16	12-17
8.38-32	23-29					

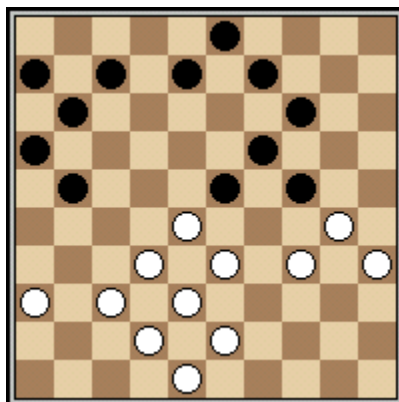
C. If the black plays 12-18, then the whites can continue 5.34-30 25x34 6.33-28 23x43 7.48x19 and to avoid this perhaps the best thing would be the sacrifice of a pawn which Bizot refers.



This position occurred between Woldouby (whites) and Leonard Ottina on October 18 1910 at the Café du Globe in Paris. Woldouby was not really worried about losing a pawn, as he was sure to get it back immediately to win the game later.

1. 34-29	23x34	2. 40x20	15x24
3. 39-34	13-18	4. 34-30	18-23
5. 45-40	17-21	6. 40-34	

And now we have the position where Ottina took the bait temporarily winning a pawn:



CHAPTER 8

Legendary Woldouby's remaining games

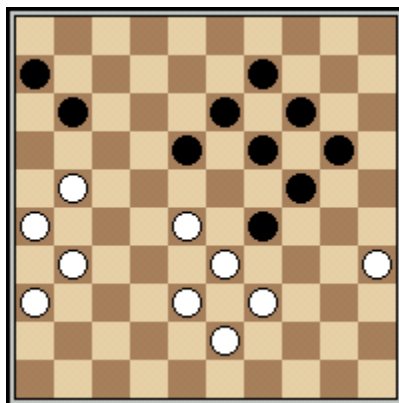
Dambrun, L.

- Woldouby

1-1 26-09-1910

1.33-28	18-22	2.38-33	12-18
3.42-38	7-12	4.47-42	1- 7
5.31-27	22x31	6.36x27	20-25
7.41-36	17-22	8.28x17	11x31
9.36x27	19-23	10.46-41	14-19
11.33-28	10-14	12.39-33	7-11
13.43-39	12-17	14.41-36	17-22
15.28x17	11x31	16.37x26	5-10
17.49-43	2- 7	18.32-27	7-11
19.42-37	14-20	20.37-31	10-14
21.48-42	20-24	22.42-37	14-20
23.37-32	4-10	24.34-30	25x34
25.39x30	20-25	26.33-28	25x34
27.40x20	15x24	28.44-39	10-14
29.39-33	8-12	30.50-44	14-20
31.44-39	9-14	32.45-40	3- 9
33.40-34	23-29	34.34x23	18x29
35.27-21	16x27	36.32x21	12-18

Woldouby's Biography



Position after 36. 12-18

37.21-17 11x22	38.28x17 29-34
39.39x30 20-25	40.33-28 25x34
41.28-22 18x27	42.31x22 24-30
43.35x24 19x30	44.26-21 34-40
45.43-39 30-34	46.39x30 40-44
47.30-24 14-19	48.22-18 13x11
49.24x 4 44-50	50. 4-18 11-16
51.18-27 6-11	

3 matches took place between Isidore Weiss and the Senegalese Woldouby between October 1 and 10 1910. The first match played on October 1 ended in a draw. The second match played on October 8 ended at 2-2 as Woldouby won the first game and Isidore Weiss the second. The third match played on October 10 ended in 6-2 in favor of Weiss, who won the first two games and tied the last two games.

Match 1

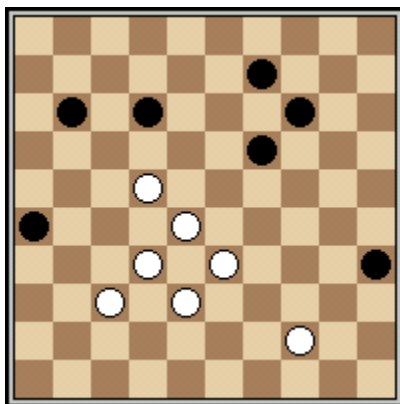
N°	Players	Date	1	P
01	Isidore Weiss	1 oct. 1910	1	1
02	Woldouby	1 oct. 1910	1	1

Weiss, I. (Isidore) - Woldouby
1-1 01-10-1910

1.34-30	18-23	2.30-25	12-18
3.32-28	23x32	4.37x28	20-24
5.40-34	24-30	6.35x24	19x30
7.45-40	17-22	8.28x17	11x22
9.31-26	7-12	10.42-37	1- 7
11.37-31	30-35	12.47-42	14-19
13.50-45	9-14	14.41-37	4- 9
15.46-41	19-23	16.34-29	23x34
17.40x29	14-20	18.25x14	10x19
19.45-40	15-20	20.40-34	20-25
21.37-32	5-10	22.41-37	10-15
23.32-27	16-21	24.26x28	18-23
25.29x18	12x21	26.31-26	7-12
27.26x17	12x21	28.38-32	21-26
29.36-31	9-14	30.31-27	14-20
31.43-38	19-24	32.32-28	8-12
33.48-43	24-30	34.33-29	3- 9
35.38-33	2- 7	36.42-38	6-11
37.38-32	11-16	38.43-38	7-11
39.28-22	11-17	40.22x11	16x 7
41.32-28	7-11	42.38-32	20-24

Woldouby's Biography

43. 29x20 15x24 44. 27-22 13-19
 45. 34-29 30-34 46. 29x20 34x43
 47. 49x38 25x14



Position after 47. 25x14

	48. 33-29 11-16	
49. 29-23 12-17	50. 22x11 16x 7	
51. 23-18 19-24	52. 28-22 24-30	
53. 22-17 30-34	54. 44-39 34x43	
55. 38x49 35-40	56. 17-12 9-13	
57. 18x20 7x18	58. 20-14 40-45	
59. 14- 9 45-50	60. 9- 3 18-23	
61. 3-25 50- 6	62. 25-20 6-50	
63. 20-47 50- 6	64. 47-36 6-11	
65. 49-43 11-16	66. 43-38 23-28	
67. 32x23 16x49		

Match 2

N°	Players	Date	1	2	P
01	Isidore Weiss	8 oct 1910	0	2	2
02	Woldouby	8 oct 1910	2	0	2

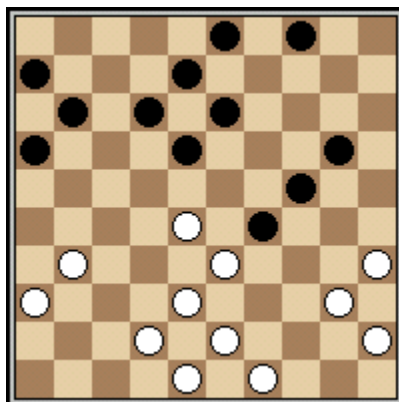
Woldouby - Weiss, I. (Isidore)

2-0 08-10-1910

Match 2

1.32-27 19-23 2.37-32 14-19
 3.41-37 10-14 4.46-41 5-10
 5.33-28 17-21 6.31-26 12-17
 7.36-31 17-22 8.28x17 21x12
 9.41-36 20-24 10.34-30 15-20
 11.30-25 10-15 12.39-33 12-17
 13.27-21 16x27 14.32x12 8x17
 15.37-32 7-12 16.44-39 2- 8
 17.50-44 11-16 18.32-27 6-11
 19.42-37 1- 6 20.37-32 17-22
 21.47-42 24-29 22.33x24 20x29
 23.39-33 14-20 24.33x24 20x29
 25.44-39 15-20 26.25x14 9x20
 27.39-33 19-24 28.32-28 23x21
 29.26x28

Now came the moment when Weiss made an unforgivable mistake and Woldouby elegantly won a pawn and after this the game.



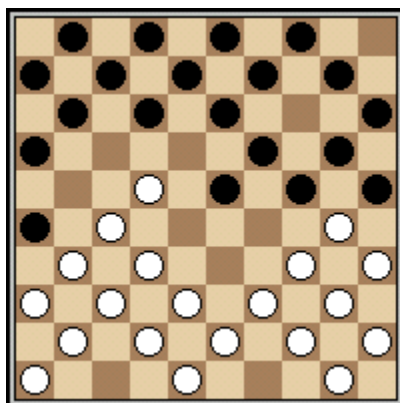
Position after 29. 20-25

	20-25	30.28-23	29-34
31.40x20	18x29	32.33x24	25x14
33.35-30	11-17	34.45-40	16-21
35.30-25	6-11	36.31-27	21x32
37.38x27	12-18	38.36-31	3- 9
39.43-38	11-16	40.49-43	18-22
41.27x18	13x22	42.42-37	17-21
43.31-26	21-27	44.38-33	8-13
45.40-34	13-19	46.24x13	9x18
47.34-29	14-19	48.43-38	19-23
49.48-42	23x34	50.33-28	22x33
51.38x40	18-23	52.26-21	27-31
53.37x26	16x27	54.40-34	23-28
55.34-29	28-32	56.29-23	32-38
57.42x33	27-32	58.23-18	32-37
59.18-12	37-41	60.12- 7	41-46
61. 7- 1	4- 9	62.26-21	46-37
63.21-16	9-14	64. 1-29	37-31
65.33-28	31-13	66.29-23	14-20
67.25x14	13-30	68.28-22	30-39
69.23-28			

Weiss, I. (Isidore) - Woldouby
08-10-1910
Match 02

2-0

1. 34-30	20-25	2. 39-34	15-20
3. 44-39	20-24	4. 49-44	10-15
5. 31-27	5-10	6. 36-31	17-21
7. 41-36	21-26	8. 47-41	14-20
9. 33-28	18-23	10. 28-22	

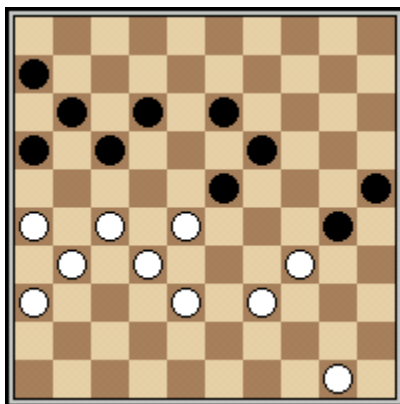


Position after 10. 28-22 !

			12-18
11. 27-21	26x28	12. 34-29	25x34
13. 39x30	23x25	14. 32x 5	13-19
15. 5x12	7x18	16. 37-32	1- 7
17. 41-37	7-12	18. 46-41	11-17
19. 31-26	9-13	20. 32-27	18-23
21. 37-31	17-21	22. 26x17	12x32
23. 38x27	8-12	24. 42-38	4- 9
25. 48-42	2- 7	26. 31-26	12-17
27. 41-37	7-11	28. 37-31	3- 8
29. 44-39	9-14	30. 42-37	14-19

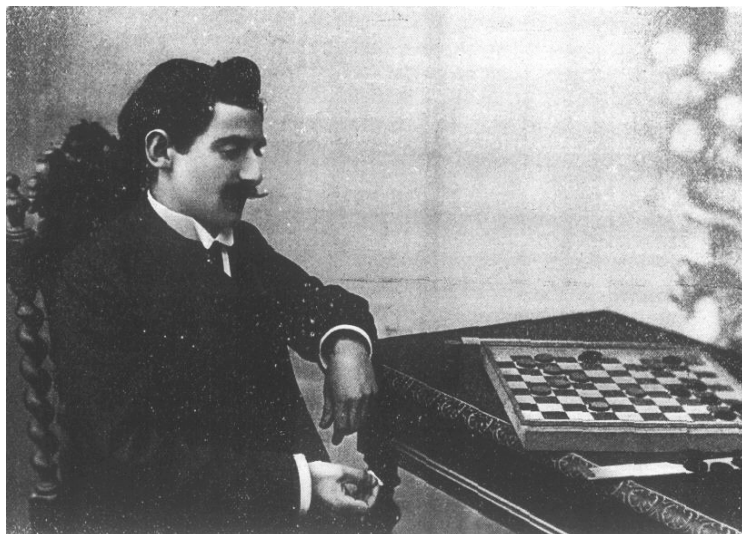
Woldouby's Biography

31.40-34 24-30 32.35x24 20x40
 33.45x34 15-20 34.37-32 8-12
 35.39-33 20-24 36.33-28 24-30
 37.43-39



Position after 37.43-39

	30-35?	38.39-33 17-21
39.26x 8	13x 2	40.28-22 11-17
41.22x11	16x 7	42.33-28 7-12
43.27-21	6-11	44.31-26 12-18
45.36-31	25-30	46.34x25 23-29
47.25-20	29-34	48.31-27 35-40
49.38-33	11-16	50.28-22 18-23
51.20-15	40-45	52.15-10 34-40
53.10- 4	19-24	54. 4-15 24-29
55.33x24	40-44	56.50x39 2- 8
57.24-19	23x14	58.32-28 14-19
59.15-33	8-13	60.21-17



Isidore Weiss in those years

Match 3

N°	Players	Date	1	2	3	4	P
01	Isidore Weiss	10 oct 1910	2	2	1	1	6
02	Woldouby	10 oct 1910	0	0	1	1	2

Weiss, I. (Isidore)

- Woldouby

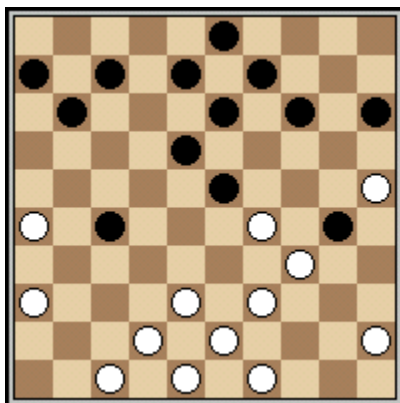
2-0 10-10-1910

Match 03

1. 33-28	19-23	2. 28x19	14x23
3. 39-33	10-14	4. 44-39	5-10
5. 33-28	17-22	6. 28x19	14x23
7. 31-26	10-14	8. 37-31	14-19
9. 39-33	22-27	10. 32x21	16x27
11. 31x22	18x27	12. 50-44	12-18
13. 44-39	7-12	14. 41-37	1- 7
15. 46-41	4-10	16. 37-31	10-14

Woldouby's Biography

17.31x22	18x27	18.41-37	12-18
19.34-30	20-24	20.30-25	7-12
21.37-31	2- 7	22.31x22	18x27
23.40-34	24-30	24.35x24	19x30
25.33-29	12-18		



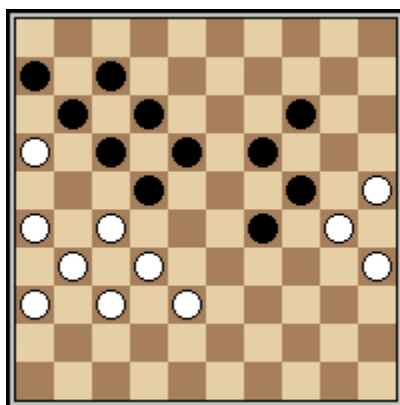
Position after 25. 12-18?

		26.39-33	30x28
27.42-37	23x34	28.38-32	27x38
29.43x 1			

Woldouby - Weiss,I. (Isidore)
 0-2 10-10-1910
 Match 03

1.32-27	19-23	2.37-32	14-19
3.41-37	10-14	4.46-41	5-10
5.34-29	23x34	6.39x30	20-25
7.44-39	25x34	8.39x30	19-24
9.30x19	14x23	10.50-44	10-14
11.44-39	14-19	12.49-44	4-10
13.40-34	10-14	14.34-30	15-20
15.30-25	20-24	16.33-29	24x33

17.38x29	23x34	18.39x30	19-23
19.43-39	13-19	20.44-40	8-13
21.31-26	2- 8	22.37-31	17-22
23.42-38	11-17	24.41-37	6-11
25.39-34	1- 6	26.34-29	23x34
27.40x29	19-23	28.47-42	23x34
29.30x39	14-19	30.39-34	19-23
31.34-30	9-14	32.30-24	16-21
33.27x16	23-28	34.32x23	18x20
35.37-32	13-19	36.45-40	19-23
37.32-27	12-18	38.40-34	20-24
39.42-37	8-12	40.34-30	14-19
41.48-43	23-29	42.38-32	3- 9
43.43-38	9-14		



Position after 43. 9-14

		44.27-21?18-23
45.32-27	22-28	46.37-32 28x37
47.31x42	17-22	48.27x18 14-20
49.25x14	19x10	50.30x28 12x43
51.42-38	43x32	52.36-31 32-38
53.31-27	38-43	54.27-22 43-49
55.22-18	7-12	56.16x 7 49x 2

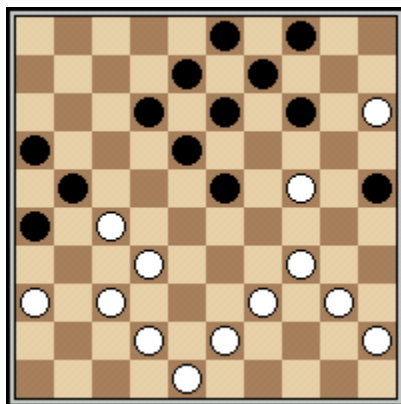
Woldouby's Biography

Weiss, I. (Isidore)

- Woldouby

1-1 10-10-1910

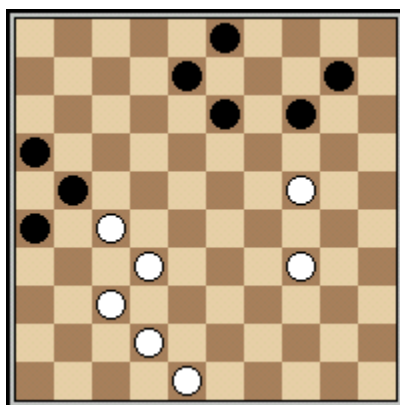
1.32-28	19-23	2.28x19	14x23
3.34-30	10-14	4.40-34	20-25
5.31-27	14-19	6.37-32	5-10
7.45-40	10-14	8.41-37	17-22
9.46-41	22x31	10.36x27	11-17
11.41-36	7-11	12.50-45	1- 7
13.33-28	15-20	14.36-31	20-24
15.47-41	17-21	16.41-36	21-26
17.27-22	18x27	18.31x22	12-18
19.22-17	11x33	20.38x20	7-12
21.32-27	6-11	22.39-33	12-17
23.43-38	17-21	24.38-32	11-17
25.33-28	17-22	26.28x17	21x12
27.20-15	2- 7	28.49-43	12-17
29.44-39	7-12	30.30-24	19x30
31.35x24	17-21		



Position after 43. 17-21!

		32.34-29	23x34
33.39x30	25x34	34.40x29	14-19
35.45-40	19x30	36.40-35	12-17
37.35x24	17-22	38.29-23	18x20
39.15x24	22x31	40.36x27	9-14
41.43-39	4-10	42.39-34	

With 8-12 Woldouby could have won the game.



Position after 42. 39-34

			14-19
43.34-30	19-23	44.27-22	8-12
45.24-20	12-18	46.22-17	21x12
47.20-15	10-14	48.30-25	23-29
49.25-20	14x25	50.15-10	29-34
51.10- 4	34-40	52.32-28	3- 9
53. 4-15	40-45	54.37-31	26x37
55.42x31	45-50	56.28-23	18x29
57.15x38	12-17	58.38-47	13-18
59.48-43	50-28	60.31-27	28-37
61.43-38	37-32	62.27-21	32x43
63.21x23	43-21	64.47-36	9-14
65.36-41			

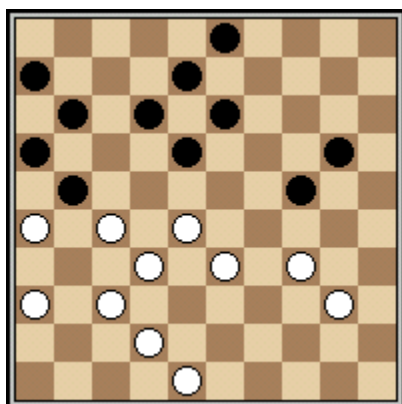
Woldouby's Biography

Woldouby - Weiss, I. (Isidore)

1-1 10-10-1910

1.31-26	16-21	2.36-31	11-16
3.41-36	7-11	4.46-41	2- 7
5.31-27	18-23	6.36-31	12-18
7.33-28	17-22	8.28x17	21x12
9.41-36	19-24	10.34-29	24x33
11.39x19	14x23	12.44-39	20-24
13.50-44	10-14	14.39-33	24-29
15.33x24	23-28	16.32x23	18x20
17.37-32	14-19	18.44-39	19-23
19.39-33	5-10	20.35-30	10-14
21.30-25	20-24	22.43-39	24-29
23.33x24	23-28	24.32x23	14-20
25.25x14	9x18	26.42-37	12-17
27.38-32	7-12	28.39-33	4- 9
29.47-42	17-21	30.26x17	12x21
31.33-28	1- 7	32.40-34	15-20
33.49-43	7-12	34.43-39	20-24
35.39-33	9-14	36.45-40	14-20
37.31-26?			

Weiss did not see the shot to the king with 13-19 and 24-30!



Position after 37. 31-26?

	12-17	38.40-35	13-19
39.34-29	18-23	40.29x18	17-22
41.26x17	22x31	42.36x27	11x13
43.27-22	20-25	44.33-29	24x33
45.28x39	8-12	46.42-38	19-24
47.39-34	6-11	48.37-31	12-17
49.32-28	24-29	50.34x23	13-18
51.23x21	16x36	52.38-33	11-16
53.22-18	36-41	54.18-12	41-47
55.33-29	47x15	56.48-42	15x47
57.12- 7			

Woldouby's Biography

Also from this time we know a game between Marius Fabre and Woldouby.

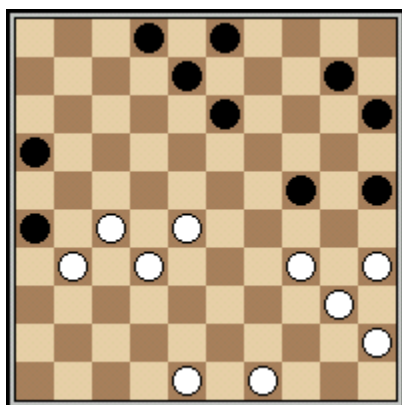


Marius Fabre

Fabre, M. (Marius) - Woldouby
1-1 10-10-1910

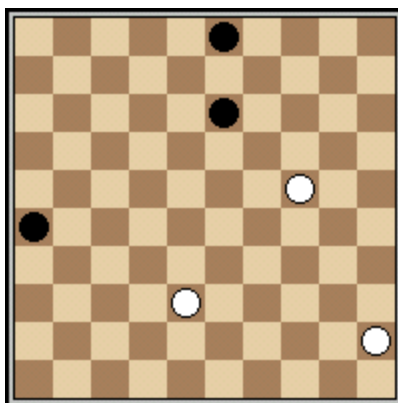
1.31-26	20-25	2.37-31	19-23
3.41-37	14-19	4.46-41	10-14
5.31-27	4-10	6.33-28	18-22
7.27x29	17-21	8.26x17	11x24
9.32-28	12-18	10.34-30	25x34
11.40x20	15x24	12.37-32	10-15

13.41-37	7-12	14.39-33	1- 7
15.44-39	6-11	16.37-31	11-17
17.50-44	17-21	18.31-27	21-26
19.42-37	18-22	20.27x18	12x23
21.36-31	7-12	22.31-27	12-17
23.47-42	17-21	24.44-40	14-20
25.39-34	24-29	26.33x24	19x39
27.28x19	13x24	28.43x34	9-13
29.38-33	5-10	30.33-28	20-25
31.37-31	26x37	32.42x31	21-16



Position after 32. 21-26?

33.34-29	24x22	34.27x 9	26x28
35. 9- 4	28-32	36.48-42	16-21
37.35-30?	25x34	38.40x29	21-26
39.42-38	32x43	40.49x38	15-20
41. 4x24	8-13	42.24x 8	2x13



Position after 42. 2x13?

Woldouby now had a winning position. However, he failed to take advantage of it.

43. 29-24	13-19	44. 24x13	26-31
45. 38-33	31-37	46. 33-28	37-42
47. 28-23	42-48	48. 45-40	48-43
49. 13- 9	3x14	50. 23-18	43-30
51. 40-34	30x39	52. 18-12	39-34
53. 12- 8	34-30		

Championship of France, 1910

N°	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pt	SB
1	<u>Alfred Molimard</u>	X	1 1	1 2	1 2	2 2	2 1	2 2	19	193
2	<u>Isidore Weiss</u>	1 1	X	1 1	2 1	1 2	2 2	1 2	17	178
3	<u>Paul Sonier</u>	1 0	1 1	X	2 1	0 2	1 0	2 2	13	137
4	<u>Marcel Bonnard</u>	1 0	0 1	0 1	X	1 1	2 1	2 1	11	112
5	<u>Marius Fabre</u>	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 1	X	2 1	0 1	9	98
	<u>Louis Raphaël</u>	0 1	0 0	1 2	0 1	0 1	X	1 2	9	96
7	<u>Léonard Ottina</u>	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	2 1	1 0	X	6	64



Between October 29 and November 2 1910 the French championship was played. He won the Alfred Molimard title with 19 points. He was born on October 29 1888 in Serres (Hautes-Alpes) and passed away suddenly due to a brain hemorrhage on January 25 1943.

Dr. Alfred Molimard

Foto: <http://damierlyonnais.free.fr>

He studied medicine and received his doctorate in 1912, the same year in which he was champion of Europe. From 1920 he was less active in checkers and after 1928 his work consisted of teaching. He was champion of France in 1912 and will be considered as one of the best players in the world between 1912 and 1919.

1910 Match Isidore Weiss - Dr. Alfred Molimard 4-4

N°	Players	1	2	3	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	1	1	2	4
02	Dr. Alfred Molimard	1	1	0	2

On November 3 1910 there was a 3-game match between Isidore Weiss and Dr. Alfred Molimard. The match ended 4-2 in favor of Weiss.

1910 Match Isidore Weiss – Léonard Ottina 3-1

N°	Players	1	2	Points
01	Isidore Weiss	1	2	3
02	Dr. Alfred Molimard	1	0	1

On November 4 1910 there was a two-game match between Isidore Weiss and Leonard Ottina. The match ended 3-1 in favor of Weiss.

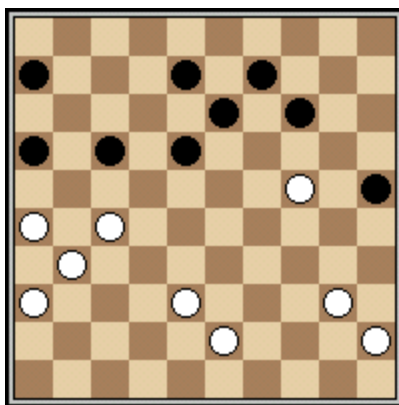
Sometimes I think that Barteling was a real Woldouby fan, seeing the large number of games played between them.

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01	Woldouby	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	0
02	Louis Barteling	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

N°	Players	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Points
01	Woldouby	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	20
02	Louis Barteling	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	16

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)
1-1 01-01-1911

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x32
3.37x28	20-24	4.29x20	15x24
5.41-37	12-18	6.46-41	7-12
7.40-34	10-15	8.45-40	14-20
9.50-45	4-10	10.34-30	20-25
11.31-27	25x34	12.40x20	15x24
13.27-22	18x27	14.28-23	19x28
15.33x31	12-18	16.39-33	18-23
17.44-39	1- 7	18.49-44	13-19
19.39-34	8-12	20.44-40	2- 8
21.31-27	10-15	22.33-29	24x33
23.38x18	12x23	24.43-38	8-13
25.37-31	5-10	26.42-37	10-14
27.47-42	17-21	28.48-43	21x32
29.37x28	23x32	30.38x27	15-20
31.34-30	20-25	32.30-24	19x30
33.35x24	7-12	34.42-38	11-17
35.31-26	3- 8	36.36-31	12-18
37.41-36			



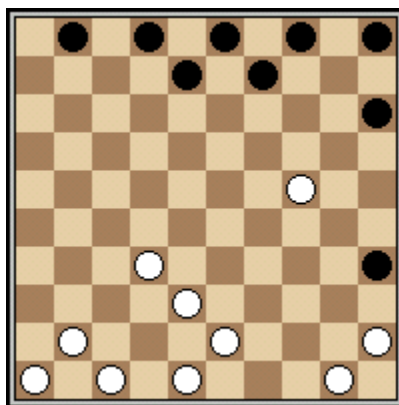
Position after 42. 2x13?

Woldouby's Biography

	16-21	38.27x16	6-11
39.16x 7	17-21	40.26x17	18-22
41.17x28	8-12	42. 7x18	13x42
43.40-34			

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby
 1-1 01-01-1911

1.33-28	18-22	2.32-27	22x33
3.39x28	17-21	4.37-32	21-26
5.44-39	26x37	6.42x31	12-17
7.39-33	20-25	8.49-44	7-12
9.44-39	17-21	10.31-26	19-24
11.26x17	11x31	12.36x27	25-30
13.34x25	24-29	14.33x24	14-20
15.25x14	10x30	16.35x24	16-21
17.27x16	6-11	18.16x18	13x35



Position after 18. 13x35

Despite having an extra pawn Barteling did not know how to win this game.

Govert Westerveld

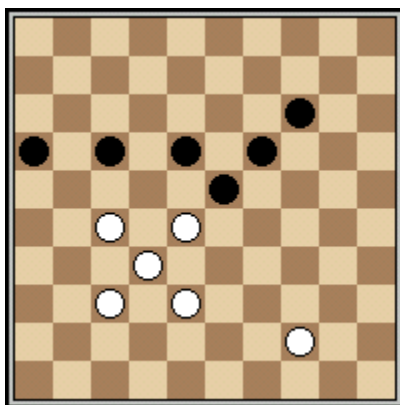
19.43-39	9-14	20.50-44	8-13
21.45-40	4- 9	22.48-43	2- 8
23.47-42	8-12	24.38-33	1- 7
25.42-38	7-11	26.41-37	12-17
27.46-41	13-18	28.41-36	9-13
29.33-28	18-22	30.24-20	22x31
31.20x18	11-16	32.36x27	17-22
33.18-12	22x31	34.32-27	31x22
35.12- 7	22-27	36. 7- 1	27-31
37. 1-23	31-36	38.23-14	15-20
39.14x25	36-41	40.25-34	41-47
41.34-12	47-24	42.40-34	24- 8
43.12-29	16-21	44.29-42	8- 2
45.34-29	2-16	46.29-23	21-27
47.23-19	16-21	48.42-26	21-16
49.26-42	27-32	50.19-13	

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)
2-0 01-01-1911

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x32
3.37x28	20-24	4.29x20	15x24
5.41-37	12-18	6.46-41	7-12
7.40-34	18-23	8.44-40	23x32
9.37x28	13-18	10.41-37	10-15
11.47-41	8-13	12.50-44	2- 8
13.34-29	5-10	14.29x20	15x24
15.40-34	10-15	16.44-40	1- 7
17.49-44	14-20	18.34-30	20-25
19.31-27	25x34	20.40x20	15x24
21.27-22	18x27	22.28-23	19x28
23.33x31	12-18	24.31-27	7-12

Woldouby's Biography

25.44-40	9-14	26.39-33	3- 9
27.40-34	4-10	28.34-29	13-19
29.29x20	14x25	30.45-40	8-13
31.40-34	9-14	32.43-39	19-24
33.48-43	14-19	34.34-30	25x34
35.39x30	18-23	36.37-31	10-14
37.31-26	12-18	38.41-37	14-20
39.30-25	17-21	40.26x17	11x31
41.36x27	6-11	42.25x14	19x10
43.43-39	11-17	44.39-34	13-19
45.37-32	10-14	46.33-28	24-29
47.42-37	29x40	48.35x44	



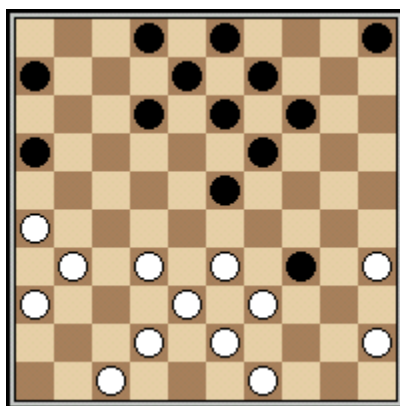
Position after 48. 35x44

			16-21
49.27x16	18-22	50.38-33	22-27
51.32x12	23x41	52.12- 7	19-23
53. 7- 1	41-46	54. 1x45	46-19
55.45-18	14-20	56.18-27	19-30
57.33-28	30-35	58.27-49	20-24
59.28-23	35-30	60.23-18	24-29
61.18-12	29-34	62.12- 7	30- 8

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby

0-2 01-01-1911

1.32-28	17-21	2.37-32	21-26
3.32-27	26x37	4.41x32	11-17
5.46-41	7-11	6.41-37	1- 7
7.37-31	17-22	8.28x17	12x21
9.33-28	7-12	10.39-33	19-23
11.28x19	14x23	12.44-39	10-14
13.34-30	14-19	14.33-28	20-25
15.38-33	25x34	16.39x30	15-20
17.43-38	20-25	18.27-22	25x34
19.40x29	23x34	20.22-17	11x22
21.28x26	9-14	22.48-43	4- 9
23.50-44	18-23	24.44-39	



Position after 48. 44-39

			12-18
25.39x30	16-21	26.26x17	23-28
27.32x12	13-18	28.12x23	19x26
29.47-42	2- 7	30.42-37	7-11
31.45-40	11x22	32.40-34	8-13
33.34-29	13-18	34.49-43	9-13

Woldouby's Biography

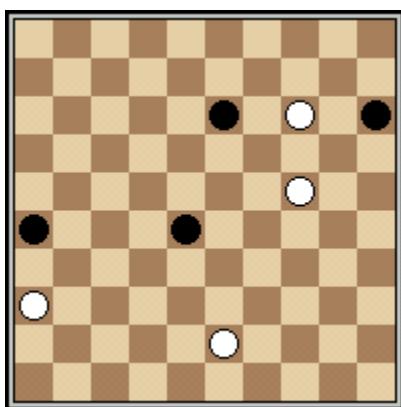
35.43-39	6-11	36.30-24	11-16
37.35-30	5-10	38.30-25	10-15
39.39-33	13-19	40.24x13	18x 9
41.29-23	3- 8	42.33-29	22-27
43.38-33	9-13	44.29-24	16-21
45.33-28	8-12	46.36-31	27x36
47.28-22	21-27	48.22x31	36x27
49.25-20	14x25	50.23-19	13-18
51.19-14	27-31	52.37-32	31-36
53.14- 9	36-41	54.32-27	41-47
55.24-19	18-23	56.19x28	47-36
57.28-22	12-17	58.22x11	36x 6

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)

1-1 01-01-1911

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x34
3.40x29	20-24	4.29x20	15x24
5.45-40	13-18	6.40-34	10-15
7.50-45	9-13	8.44-40	4- 9
9.49-44	18-23	10.34-30	23x32
11.37x28	12-18	12.41-37	7-12
13.46-41	2- 7	14.40-34	18-23
15.44-40	23x32	16.37x28	17-22
17.28x17	11x22	18.31-27	22x31
19.36x27	12-18	20.30-25	7-12
21.34-30	1- 7	22.41-36	18-23
23.42-37	14-20	24.25x14	9x20
25.47-42	12-18	26.30-25	7-11
27.25x14	19x10	28.37-31	10-14
29.39-34	3- 9	30.31-26	14-19
31.34-30	8-12	32.30-25	5-10
33.25-20	24-30	34.35x24	19x30
35.40-35	15x24	36.33-28	23x21
37.26x19	24x13	38.35x24	9-14

39.45-40	11-17	40.43-39	17-22
41.42-37	6-11	42.37-31	16-21
43.40-34	21-26	44.31-27	22x31
45.36x27	10-15	46.39-33	14-19
47.34-30	19-23	48.30-25	11-17
49.25-20	17-22	50.48-43	22x31
51.33-28	23x32	52.38x36	18-23
53.20-14	23-28		



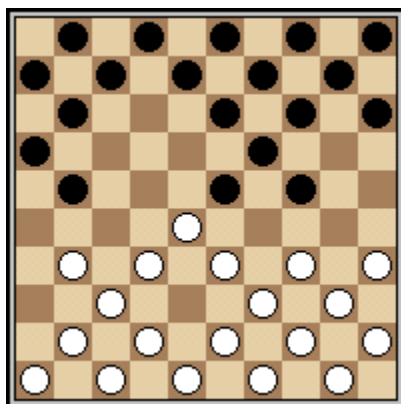
Position after 53. 23-28

		54.43-38	26-31
55.36x27	28-32	56.38-33	32x21
57.24-20	15x24	58.14-10	24-30
59.10- 5	30-35	60. 5-23	

Woldouby's Biography

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby
0-2 01-01-1911

1.32-28 18-23 2.38-32 17-21
3.31-26 20-24 4.26x17 12x21
5.36-31



Position after 48. 44-39

	21-27	6.31x22	23-29
7.34x23	13-18	8.23x12	7x29
9.39-34	8-13	10.34x23	15-20
11.40-34	24-29	12.34-30	29x18
13.30-25	2- 8	14.37-32	19-23
15.28x19	14x23	16.25x14	10x19
17.44-39	5-10	18.41-37	10-14
19.42-38	16-21	20.46-41	21-26
21.41-36	11-16	22.47-42	1- 7
23.49-44	16-21	24.39-33	7-11
25.44-39	11-16	26.50-44	8-12
27.44-40	23-28	28.32x23	19x28
29.33x22	18x27	30.37-32	12-18
31.39-33	6-11	32.43-39	11-17

Govert Westerveld

33.40-34	14-19	34.34-30	27-31
35.36x27	17-22	36.45-40	22x31
37.42-37	31x42	38.48x37	18-22
39.40-34	19-23	40.30-25	21-27
41.32x21	16x27	42.35-30	23-28
43.34-29	27-31	44.25-20	31x42
45.38x47	28-32	46.29-23	22-27
47.30-24	32-37	48.23-19	26-31
49.19x 8	3x12		

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)

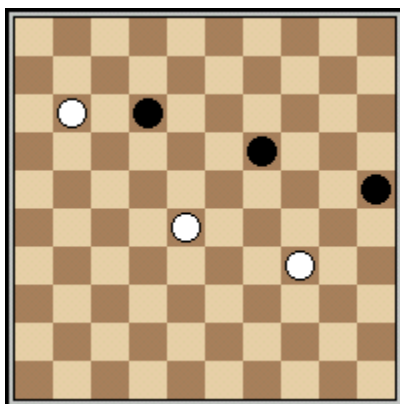
2-0 01-01-1911

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x34
3.40x29	20-24	4.29x20	15x24
5.45-40	12-18	6.40-34	7-12
7.50-45	10-15	8.44-40	1- 7
9.49-44	18-23	10.34-30	23x32
11.37x28	12-18	12.41-37	7-12
13.46-41	18-23	14.30-25	23x32
15.37x28	12-18	16.41-37	8-12
17.37-32	2- 8	18.42-37	18-23
19.47-42	17-21	20.31-27	12-18
21.37-31	21-26	22.27-22	26x37
23.42x31	18x27	24.31x22	11-17
25.22x11	6x17	26.48-42	17-21
27.36-31	14-20	28.25x14	9x20
29.33-29	24x22	30.32-27	21x32
31.38x29	4- 9	32.43-38	8-12
33.39-33	12-17	34.29-24	20x29
35.33x24	19x30	36.35x24	16-21
37.42-37	21-26	38.44-39	5-10
39.39-33	10-14	40.33-28	3- 8
41.31-27	13-18	42.38-32	18-22
43.27x18	8-13	44.18-12	17x 8
45.28-22	8-12	46.40-34	14-19

Woldouby's Biography

47.34-30	9-14	48.30-25	19x30
49.25x34	15-20	50.34-29	14-19
51.45-40	20-25	52.40-34	19-24
53.29x20	25x14	54.32-27	14-20
55.37-32	13-19	56.32-28	20-25
57.27-21	26x17	58.22x11	

Allegedly Louis Barteling surrendered in this position, but it really is a tie with 19-24, 11-6, and 12-18!

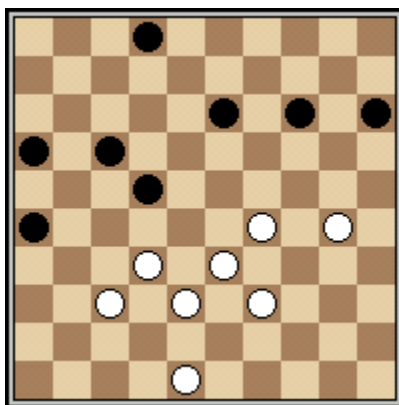


Position after 58. 22x11

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby
1-1 01-01-1911

1.32-28	18-23	2.38-32	20-24
3.34-30	17-21	4.43-38	21-26
5.49-43	16-21	6.31-27	11-16
7.37-31	26x37	8.42x31	24-29
9.33x24	13-18	10.24x22	21-26
11.28x19	26x17	12.39-33	14x23
13.41-37	10-14	14.47-42	5-10
15.46-41	14-19	16.37-32	6-11
17.41-37	10-14	18.44-39	1- 6

19.33-28	14-20	20.39-33	19-24
21.30x19	23x14	22.40-34	20-25
23.34-30	25x34	24.33-29	34x23
25.28x10	9-14	26.10x19	17-22
27.27x18	12x14	28.32-28	7-12
29.37-32	11-17	30.36-31	17-22
31.28x17	12x21	32.50-44	6-11
33.44-39	8-12	34.39-33	4- 9
35.45-40	9-13	36.40-34	12-18
37.31-27	11-17	38.42-37	3- 9
39.43-39	18-22	40.27x18	13x22
41.34-29	21-26	42.35-30	9-13



Position after 42. 9-13

43.30-25	17-21	44.39-34	21-27
45.32x21	16x27	46.34-30	13-18
47.30-24	18-23	48.29x18	22x13
49.33-29	14-19	50.38-33	19x30
51.25x34	15-20	52.29-23	2- 8
53.33-29	8-12	54.34-30	27-31
55.30-25	31x42	56.48x37	13-19
57.23x14	20x 9	58.29-24	12-18
59.24-19	18-22	60.19-14	9x20
61.25x14	22-27	62.14-10	27-31

Woldouby's Biography



Louis Barteling en 1885

CERCLE D'ÉCHECS & DE DAMES D'AMIENS
CONCOURS INTERNATIONAL DE 1885.



BAUDET	BOURDIEN	HOYENCOURT	COUSIN	ZIMMERMANN	DEHAYES	WARDON	DEBBIE
Utrecht	Paris	Amiens	Saulx-l-Char.	Paris	Marseille	Caen	Amiens
DUSSAUT	BEUDIN	LECLERCQ	LESAGE	BALEDENT	RÉRAL	NICOD	BARTELING
Bordeaux	Puisieux	Paris	Lille	Amiens	Amiens	Londres	Paris

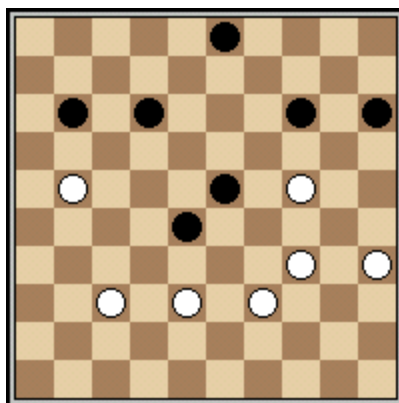
scanné le 08-05-2008 de la Gazette du Jeu de Dames n° 8, dec 1897
éditée par Georges Baledent

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)

2-0 01-01-1911

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x34
3.40x29	20-24	4.29x20	15x24
5.45-40	13-18	6.40-34	10-15
7.50-45	9-13	8.44-40	4- 9
9.49-44	18-23	10.34-30	23x32
11.37x28	12-18	12.41-37	7-12
13.46-41	1- 7	14.30-25	18-23
15.40-34	23x32	16.37x28	12-18
17.41-37	7-12	18.34-30	17-21
19.44-40	18-23	20.37-32	12-18
21.31-26	11-17	22.36-31	17-22
23.28x17	21x12	24.33-28	2- 7
25.31-27	7-11	26.39-33	12-17
27.27-21	16x27	28.32x12	8x17
29.47-41	23x32	30.38x27	11-16
31.43-38	18-23	32.41-37	24-29
33.33x24	14-20	34.25x14	9x29
35.37-32	13-18	36.27-21	16x27
37.32x12	18x 7	38.48-43	23-28
39.43-39	7-12	40.42-37	6-11
41.26-21	5-10	42.40-34	29x40
43.45x34	19-23	44.30-24	10-14

Woldouby's Biography



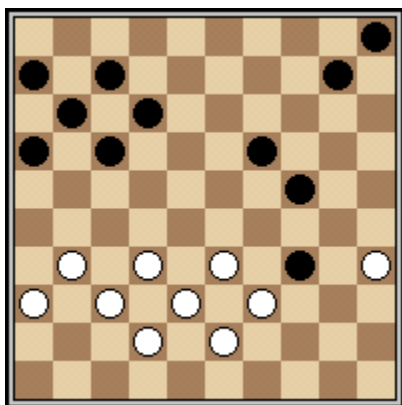
Position after 42. 9-13

45.21-16	11-17	46.38-33	17-22
47.16-11	14-20	48.24-19	23x14
49.11- 6	12-18	50.34-30	18-23
51. 6- 1	20-25	52. 1x34	14-20
53.34-23	25x43	54.23x49	20-25

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)
0-2 01-01-1911

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x32
3.37x28	19-24	4.41-37	14-19
5.39-34	20-25	6.29x20	25x14
7.46-41	19-24	8.44-39	14-19
9.50-44	12-18	10.34-30	7-12
11.30-25	10-14	12.40-34	1- 7
13.34-30	18-23	14.44-40	23x32
15.37x28	12-18	16.41-37	7-12
17.37-32	2- 7	18.39-34	18-23
19.42-37	14-20	20.25x14	9x20

21.30-25	24-30	22.25x14	30x39
23.43x34	19x10	24.28x19	13x24
25.34-30	4- 9	26.30x19	9-13
27.40-34	13x24	28.34-30	3- 9
29.30x19	9-13	30.45-40	13x24
31.40-34	8-13	32.47-42	13-19
33.34-30	15-20	34.49-44	20-25
35.48-43	25x34	36.44-39	



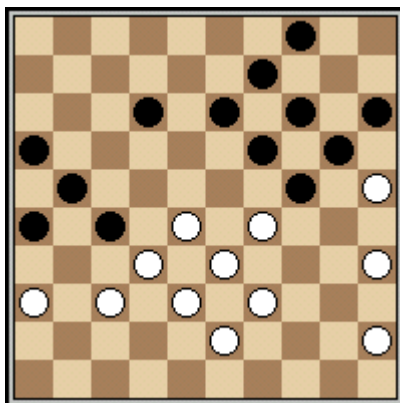
Position after 36. 44-39

			24-30
37.35x13	10-14	38.39x30	12-18
39.13x22	17x48	40.30-24	48-34
41.31-27	34-12	42.32-28	16-21
43.27x16	12- 8	44.28-22	8x35
45.37-32	35- 2	46.22-18	11-17
47.16-11	7x16	48.42-37	17-22
49.18x27			

Woldouby's Biography

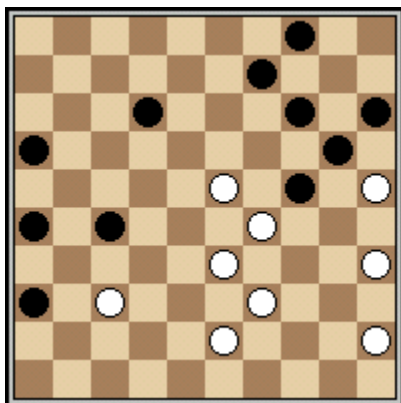
Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)
0-2 01-01-1911

1.32-28 18-23	2.34-29 23x34
3.40x29 20-24	4.29x20 15x24
5.45-40 14-20	6.40-34 10-15
7.50-45 5-10	8.44-40 10-14
9.49-44 12-18	10.34-30 7-12
11.30-25 1- 7	12.37-32 18-23
13.41-37 17-21	14.47-41 12-18
15.31-26 7-12	16.26x17 12x21
17.37-31 21-26	18.31-27 8-12
19.41-37 11-17	20.37-31 26x37
21.42x31 17-21	22.31-26 2- 8
23.26x17 12x21	24.46-41 21-26
25.48-42 8-12	26.42-37 6-11
27.36-31 11-17	28.41-36 17-21
29.27-22 18x27	30.31x22 12-18
31.39-34 18x27	32.34-29 23x34
33.40x29 3- 8	34.44-39 8-12



Position after 34. 8-12

35.36-31 27x36 36.28-23 19x28
 37.32x23 13-19 38.38-32 19x28
 39.32x23 21-27



Position after 39. 21-27

40.23-19 14x34
 41.25x 3 16-21 42.39x19 4-10
 43. 3x17 21x12 44.19-13 10-14
 45.35-30 27-32 46.37x28 36-41
 47.28-23 41-47 48.43-38 47-36
 49.23-18 12x23 50.33-29 23x25
 51.13- 8 36-27

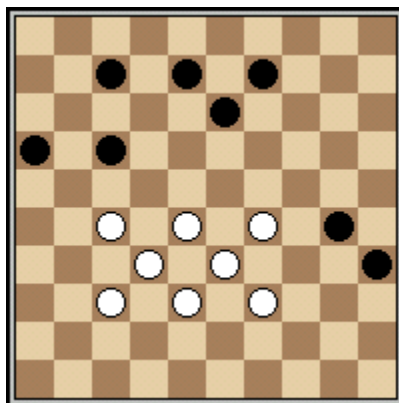
Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby
 0-2 01-01-1911

1.32-28 20-25 2.38-32 17-22
 3.28x17 12x21 4.32-28 21-26
 5.37-32 26x37 6.42x31 7-12
 7.43-38 1- 7 8.49-43 14-20
 9.31-27 11-17 10.41-37 10-14

Woldouby's Biography

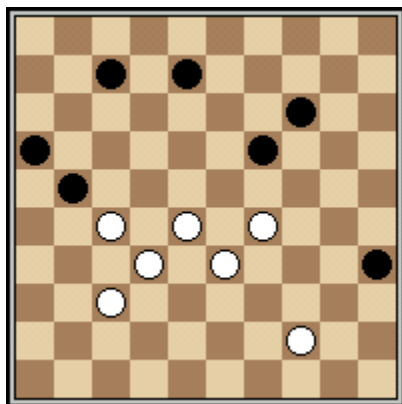
11.47-42	5-10	12.28-23	19x28
13.33x11	6x17	14.39-33	14-19
15.44-39	10-14	16.37-31	20-24
17.46-41	24-30	18.35x24	19x30
19.31-26	30-35	20.50-44	17-21
21.26x17	12x21	22.33-28	7-12
23.41-37	14-20	24.37-31	9-14
25.31-26	14-19	26.26x17	12x21
27.36-31	4- 9	28.31-26	2- 7
29.26x17	18-22	30.27x18	13x11
31.32-27	8-13	32.38-32	3- 8
33.42-37	20-24	34.34-30	25x34
35.40x20	15x24	36.48-42	24-30
37.45-40	30-34	38.39x30	35x24
39.43-39	24-30	40.40-34	30-35
41.39-33	11-17	42.42-38	19-24
43.34-29	24-30	44.44-39	

Barteling now weaved in his position in a double threat and began to completely dominate the center, but Woldouby's defense resisted and even won the game.



Position after 44. 44-39

17-21
 45.39-34 30x39 46.33x44 13-19
 47.38-33 9-14



Position after 44. 44-39

It is now indicated 29-23 to keep the lead, but now Barteling made a mistake

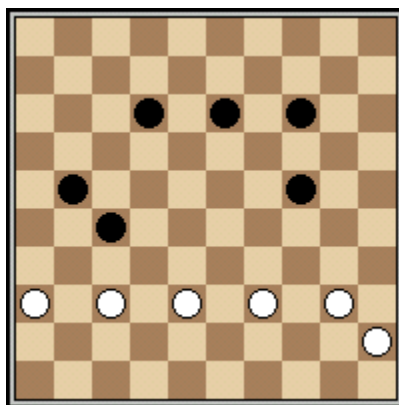
48.27-22 14-20
 49.22-18 8-12 50.29-23 35-40
 51.23x25 40x49 52.28-22 12x23

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)
 0-2 01-01-1911

1.32-28 18-23 2.34-29 23x34
 3.40x29 20-24 4.29x20 15x24
 5.44-40 14-20 6.50-44 10-15
 7.40-34 5-10 8.44-40 10-14
 9.49-44 13-18 10.34-30 9-13
 11.31-27 17-22 12.28x17 11x31
 13.36x27 4- 9 14.33-28 18-23

Woldouby's Biography

15.37-32	20-25	16.41-37	25x34
17.40x18	13x33	18.38x20	15x24
19.44-40	19-23	20.43-38	12-18
21.39-34	7-12	22.46-41	1- 7
23.41-36	8-13	24.36-31	14-19
25.31-26	6-11	26.27-21	16x27
27.32x21	11-17	28.21-16	3- 8
29.37-32	9-14	30.34-30	24-29
31.30-25	14-20	32.25x14	19x10
33.40-34	29x40	34.35x44	13-19
35.48-43	8-13	36.43-39	10-14
37.44-40	19-24	38.38-33	17-22
39.32-27	22x31	40.26x37	7-11
41.16x 7	2x11	42.42-38	11-17
43.47-41	17-21	44.41-36	23-28
45.33x22	18x27		



Position after 45. 18x27

		46.37-32	12-18
47.40-34	18-23	48.39-33	13-19
49.33-28	21-26	50.32x21	23x43
51.21-17	43-49	52.45-40	49x35

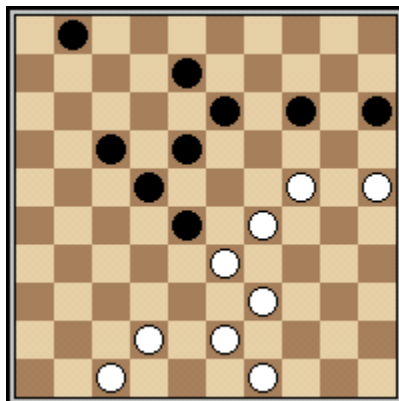
53.17-11	35-49	54.11- 6	49-43
55. 6- 1	43x25	56. 1-12	25-48
57.12-17	24-30	58.17-28	14-20

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby

2-0 01-01-1911

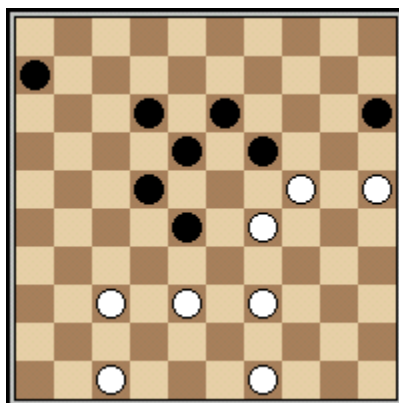
1.32-28	19-23	2.28x19	14x23
3.31-27	10-14	4.37-31	5-10
5.41-37	17-21	6.46-41	21x32
7.37x19	14x23	8.41-37	12-17
9.37-32	20-25	10.33-28	9-14
11.28x19	14x23	12.39-33	10-14
13.33-28	4-10	14.28x19	14x23
15.44-39	8-12	16.50-44	10-14
17.47-41	14-20	18.41-37	23-28
19.32x23	18x29	20.34x23	25-30
21.35x24	20x18	22.40-34	2- 8
23.34-30	3- 9	24.30-24	9-14
25.45-40	16-21	26.31-26	21-27
27.40-35	11-16	28.37-31	7-11
29.31x22	17x28	30.35-30	16-21
31.26x17	11x22	32.42-37	6-11
33.30-25	11-17	34.38-33	17-21
35.44-40	21-27	36.40-34	27-32
37.34-29	32x41	38.36x47	12-17
39.48-42			

Woldouby's Biography



Position after 39. 48-42

1- 6	40.42-37	17-21
41.43-38	21-27	42.38-32 27x38
43.33x42	8-12	44.42-38 14-19



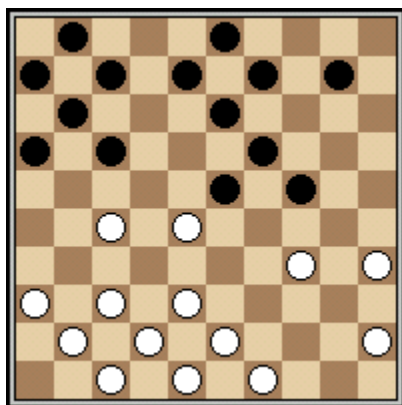
Position after 44. 14-19

45.29-23	18x20	46.25x32	6-11
47.38-33	13-19	48.49-44	15-20
49.47-41	20-25	50.37-31	12-17

51.41-36 25-30 52.33-29 11-16
 53.31-26 30-35 54.36-31 16-21
 55.39-33

Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)
 0-2 01-01-1911

1.32-28 18-23 2.34-29 23x32
 3.37x28 20-24 4.29x20 15x24
 5.41-37 13-18 6.46-41 9-13
 7.40-34 14-20 8.44-40 10-15
 9.34-30 20-25 10.31-27 25x34
 11.40x20 15x24 12.27-22 18x27
 13.28-23 19x28 14.33x31 12-18
 15.31-27 13-19 16.50-44 8-13
 17.44-40 4- 9 18.39-33 5-10
 19.40-34 2- 8 20.33-28 18-23



Position after 20. 18-23

21.28-22 17x28 22.35-30 24x35
 23.34-29 23x34 24.27-21 16x27
 25.38-32 27x38 26.43x 5

Woldouby's Biography

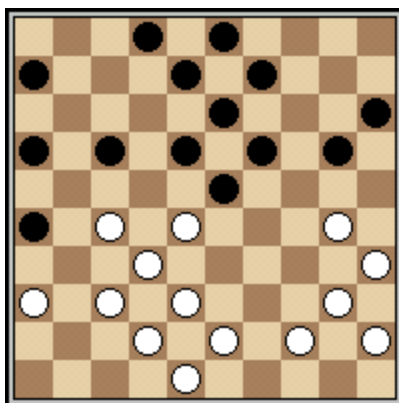
Now the position looked winning for Woldouby with 49-44, but he lost for playing too fast.

			7-12
27. 5-32	11-17	28.37-31	12-18
29.42-38	34-39	30.47-42	39-44
31.49x40	35x44	32.41-37	44-49
33.31-26	9-14	34.32x 5	49x46
35.26-21	17x26	36.42-37	46x19
37. 5x12	8x17		

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby

1-1 01-01-1911

1.33-28	18-22	2.31-27	22x33
3.39x28	17-22	4.28x17	11x31
5.36x27	6-11	6.32-28	19-23
7.28x19	14x23	8.37-32	11-17
9.44-39	20-25	10.50-44	10-14
11.39-33	5-10	12.44-39	1- 6
13.41-37	17-21	14.33-28	12-18
15.28x19	14x23	16.46-41	10-14
17.38-33	7-11	18.42-38	21-26
19.41-36	4-10	20.47-42	14-19
21.49-44	10-14	22.33-28	11-17
23.34-30	25x34	24.39x30	14-20



Position after 24. 14-20

25.30-24	20x29	26.27-21	16x27
27.32x12	23x41	28.12x14	9x20
29.36x47	13-19	30.42-37	6-11
31.44-39	11-17	32.38-32	17-22
33.43-38	8-12	34.47-41	12-17
35.41-36	2- 7	36.40-34	29x40
37.45x34	20-24	38.39-33	15-20
39.48-42	17-21	40.32-28	3- 8
41.28x17	21x12	42.36-31	8-13
43.31-27	20-25	44.33-29	24x33
45.38x29	13-18	46.42-38	12-17
47.27-21	17-22	48.21-16	22-27
49.35-30	19-23	50.30-24	18-22
51.29x18	22x13	52.34-29	27-31
53.16-11	31x33	54.11x 2	

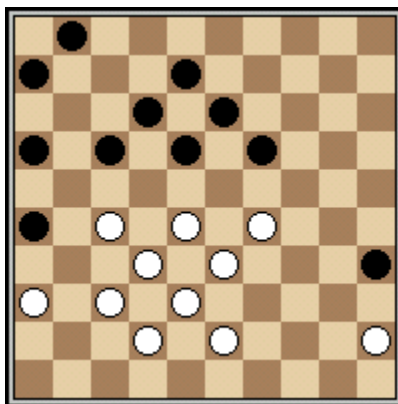
Woldouby - Barteling, L. (Louis)
2-0 01-01-1911

1.32-28 18-23 2.34-29 23x34

Woldouby's Biography

3. 39x30 19-23	4. 28x19 14x23
5. 33-28 23x32	6. 37x28 10-14
7. 41-37 12-18	8. 46-41 14-19
9. 28-23 18x29	10. 30-24 19x30
11. 35x33 5-10	12. 44-39 10-14
13. 50-44 14-19	14. 31-27 7-12
15. 33-28 17-21	16. 37-32 13-18
17. 41-37 9-13	18. 39-33 20-24
19. 44-39 4- 9	20. 39-34 18-23
21. 34-29 23x34	22. 40x20 15x24
23. 43-39 21-26	24. 39-34 9-14
25. 49-44 12-18	26. 44-40 8-12
27. 34-29 3- 9	28. 29x20 14x25
29. 33-29 25-30	30. 40-35 9-14
31. 35x24 19x30	32. 38-33 2- 8
33. 42-38 30-35	34. 47-42 14-19
35. 48-43 11-17	

We have now reached a position where Woldouby showed his true talent. He went forward in opposing lines through a shot in a lovely way. The blacks had no other solution than to fight back, but now came another shot. All very well calculated by Woldouby.



Position after 35. 11-17

Govert Westerveld

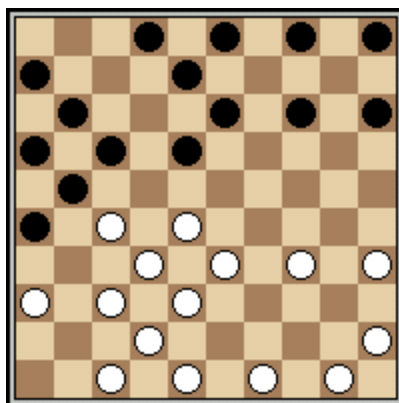
		36.29-24	19x30
37.28-23	18x29	38.33x24	30x19
39.27-22	17x28	40.32x14	13-19
41.14x23	8-13	42.23-19	13x24
43.45-40	35x44	44.43-39	44x33
45.38x20	12-18	46.42-38	18-23
47.38-33	16-21	48.20-14	21-27
49.14-10	26-31	50.37x26	23-29
51.33x24	27-32	52.10- 5	32-38
53. 5-32	38x27	54.26-21	27x16
55.24-19	16-21	56.36-31	6-11
57.19-14	11-17	58.14-10	17-22
59.10- 5			

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Woldouby

1-

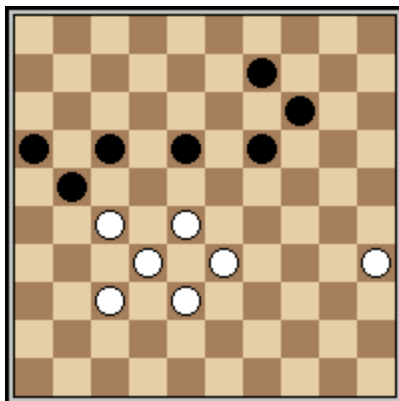
1 01-01-1911

1.32-28	19-23	2.28x19	14x23
3.37-32	10-14	4.34-30	14-19
5.30-25	17-21	6.25x14	19x10
7.31-27	11-17	8.33-28	9-14
9.28x19	14x23	10.39-33	10-14
11.44-39	6-11	12.40-34	23-28
13.33x22	17x37	14.41x32	21-26
15.46-41	11-17	16.41-37	17-21
17.38-33	1- 6	18.33-28	7-11
19.39-33	12-17	20.43-38	



Position after 35. 11-17

				17-22
21.28x17	11x31	22.36x27	4- 9	
23.33-28	2- 7	24.49-43	7-11	
25.38-33	14-19	26.43-38	5-10	
27.45-40	10-14	28.34-30	26-31	
29.37x17	11x31	30.42-37	31x42	
31.48x37	6-11	32.37-31	11-17	
33.50-44	14-20	34.44-39	19-24	
35.30x19	13x24	36.31-27	17-21	
37.40-34	20-25	38.47-42	9-13	
39.42-37	3- 9	40.34-29	8-12	
41.29x20	15x24	42.39-34	13-19	
43.34-29	12-17	44.29x20	25x14	



Position after 44. 25x14

45.35-30	14-20	46.30-24	19x30
47.28-23	18x29	48.33x35	20-24
49.38-33	9-14	50.33-28	14-20
51.27-22	24-29	52.22x11	16x 7
53.28-22	29-33	54.22-18	33-39
55.18-13	39-43	56.13- 9	43-48

We still have some games of Woldouby's who played for the championship of Paris against J. Chardonnet on March 3 1911.

Chardonnet, J. - Woldouby

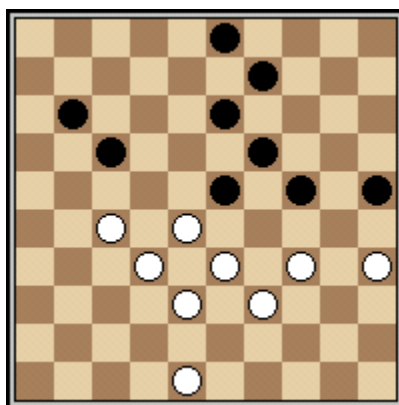
0-2 03-03-1911

Paris-ch

1.33-28	17-22	2.28x17	12x21
3.39-33	19-23	4.44-39	7-12
5.50-44	1- 7	6.33-28	21-27
7.28x19	14x23	8.31x22	18x27
9.32x21	16x27	10.37-32	11-16
11.32x21	16x27	12.41-37	6-11
13.37-32	11-17	14.32x21	17x26

Woldouby's Biography

15.46-41	10-14	16.41-37	5-10
17.39-33	20-24	18.34-29	23x34
19.40x20	15x24	20.43-39	13-18
21.49-43	9-13	22.37-32	4- 9
23.33-28	12-17	24.36-31	26x37
25.32x41	7-12	26.41-37	14-19
27.39-33	10-14	28.44-40	18-23
29.47-41	23x32	30.37x28	12-18
31.40-34	14-20	32.34-29	20-25
33.29x20	25x14	34.42-37	19-24
35.37-32	13-19	36.41-36	18-23
37.36-31	2- 7	38.31-27	7-11
39.45-40	14-20	40.40-34	20-25
41.43-39	8-13		



Position after 41. 8-13

		42.48-42	11-16
43.42-37	17-21	44.27-22	3- 8
45.34-29	23x43	46.38x49	8-12
47.22-17	21-26	48.17x 8	13x 2
49.32-27	2- 7	50.27-22	7-12
51.33-29	24x33	52.28x39	9-13
53.49-43	16-21	54.22-17	21-27
55.17x 8	13x 2	56.35-30	25x34

Govert Westerveld

57.39x30	27-31	58.37-32	31-36
59.32-28	36-41	60.28-23	19x28
61.30-24	41-47	62.24-19	28-33
63.43-38	33x42	64.19-14	42-48



J. Chardonnet

Woldouby - Chardonnet, J.

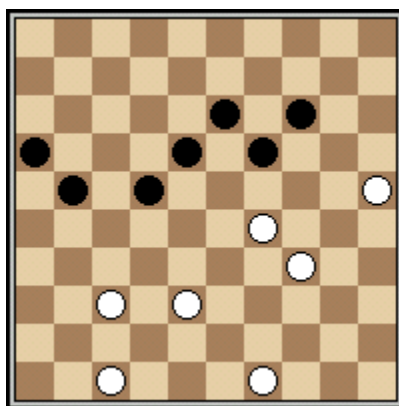
1-1 03-03-1911

Paris-ch

1.32-28	17-22	2.28x17	12x21
3.31-26	7-12	4.26x17	12x21
5.33-28	2- 7	6.39-33	7-12
7.44-39	19-23	8.28x19	14x23
9.33-28	23x32	10.37x28	10-14
11.50-44	1- 7	12.39-33	5-10
13.44-39	21-26	14.36-31	26x37

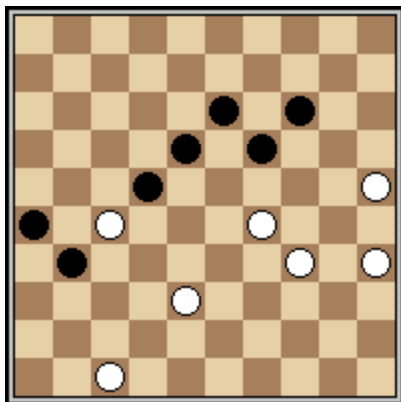
Woldouby's Biography

15.41x32	12-17	16.46-41	7-12
17.41-37	14-19	18.34-30	20-24
19.40-34	10-14	20.30-25	24-30
21.35x24	19x30	22.45-40	30-35
23.34-29	35x44	24.39x50	14-19
25.29-23	18x29	26.33x24	19x30
27.25x34	4-10	28.34-29	10-14
29.50-44	15-20	30.44-40	13-19
31.40-35	8-13	32.43-39	20-24
33.29x20	14x25	34.28-22	17x28
35.32x14	9x20	36.39-34	11-17
37.38-33	12-18	38.42-38	13-19
39.34-29	20-24	40.29x20	25x14
41.48-43	17-22	42.43-39	6-11
43.33-29	16-21	44.35-30	3- 8
45.39-34	8-13	46.30-25	11-16



Position after 46. 11-16

47.49-44	21-26	48.44-40	16-21
49.40-35	21-27	50.37-32	27-31
51.32-27			



Position after 51. 32-27

31-37	52.29-23	18x40
53.27x20	40-44	54.20-15
44-49	55.38-33	49-44
56.15-10	44x28	57.10- 4
26-31	58. 4x36	37-41
59.25-20	19-24	60.20x29
41-46		

Three games were saved of Woldouby against Marius Fabre for the championship of Paris on March 3 1911.

Fabre, M. (Marius) - Woldouby

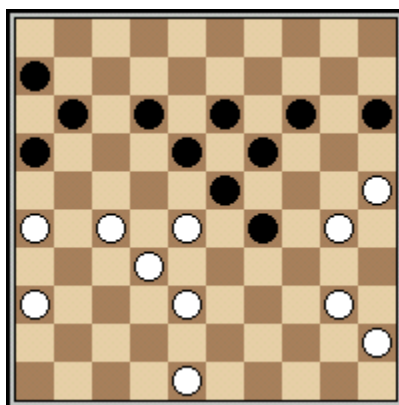
1-1 03-03-1911

Paris-ch

1.33-28	17-22	2.28x17	12x21
3.32-28	7-12	4.39-33	21-26
5.31-27	11-17	6.37-31	26x37
7.41x32	19-23	8.28x19	14x23
9.46-41	10-14	10.41-37	1- 7
11.44-39	5-10	12.37-31	17-21
13.42-37	7-11	14.47-42	21-26

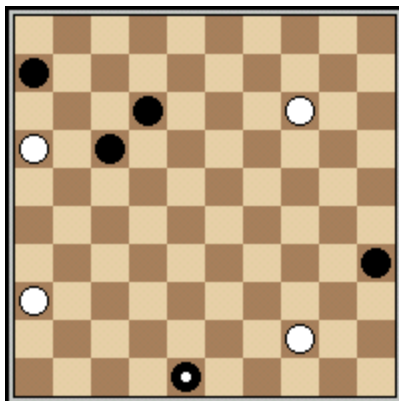
Woldouby's Biography

15.34-30	20-25	16.50-44	25x34
17.39x30	14-20	18.44-39	10-14
19.39-34	14-19	20.30-25	12-17
21.25x14	9x20	22.27-21	16x27
23.32x12	8x17	24.31-27	11-16
25.37-31	26x37	26.42x31	17-21
27.31-26	21x32	28.38x27	4- 9
29.43-38	2- 7	30.49-43	7-11
31.38-32	20-24	32.34-30	9-14
33.33-28	24-29	34.43-38	3- 8
35.30-25	8-12	36.35-30	



Position after 36. 35-30

			18-22
37.27x20	15x44	38.26-21	16x27
39.32x21	23x43	40.48x50	19-24
41.21-16	11-17	42.45-40	29-33
43.40-34	33-38	44.34-30	24x35
45.25-20	38-42	46.20-14	42-48
47.50-44			



Position after 36. 50-44

This was a winning position for Woldouby, but the game ended in a draw.

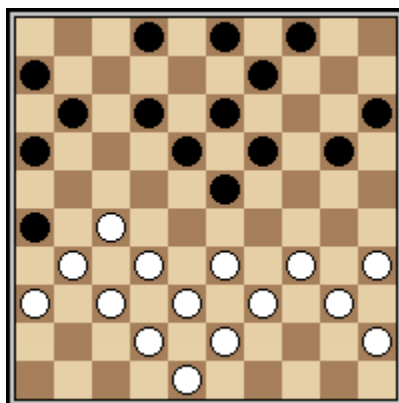
	12-18	48.14- 9	48-42
49.36-31	42x26	50.16-11	17-22
51.11- 7	6-11	52. 7x16	26-12
53. 9- 3	12- 1	54.16-11	18-23
55.11- 6	22-27	56. 3- 9	27-32
57. 9-14	23-28	58.44-39	

Fabre,M. (Marius) - Woldouby
1-1 03-03-1911
Paris-ch

1.33-28	17-22	2.28x17	12x21
3.32-28	21-26	4.31-27	19-23
5.28x19	14x23	6.39-33	7-12
7.44-39	10-14	8.50-44	1- 7

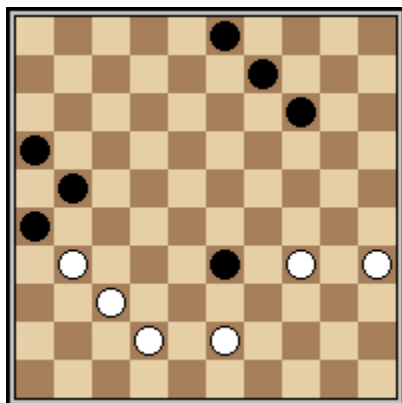
Woldouby's Biography

9.37-31	26x37	10.41x32	12-17
11.46-41	7-12	12.41-37	5-10
13.37-31	17-21	14.42-37	12-17
15.47-42	17-22	16.33-28	22x33
17.39x19	14x23	18.44-39	10-14
19.39-33	21-26	20.43-39	14-19
21.49-43	8-12		



Position after 21. 8-12

		22.33-28	2- 8
23.39-33	4-10	24.33-29	20-24
25.29x20	15x24	26.34-30	10-14
27.40-34	23-29	28.34x23	18x29
29.30-25	29-34	30.38-33	12-17
31.27-22	17-21	32.31-27	8-12
33.36-31	12-18	34.43-39	34x43
35.48x39	11-17	36.22x11	6x17
37.45-40	24-29	38.33x24	19x30
39.25x34	18-22	40.27x18	13x44
41.40x49	17-22	42.32-28	22x33
43.49-43			



Position after 43. 49-43

Again Woldouby had a winning position and with 9-13 a victory assured. However, Woldouby played differently and it was again a draw.

	33-39	44.43-38	39x30
45.35x24	9-13	46.38-32	14-19
47.24-20	3- 9	48.42-38	13-18
49.31-27	18-23	50.38-33	9-13
51.20-15	23-28	52.32x14	21x41
53.14-10	41-46	54.10- 4	

Woldouby - Fabre,M. (Marius)

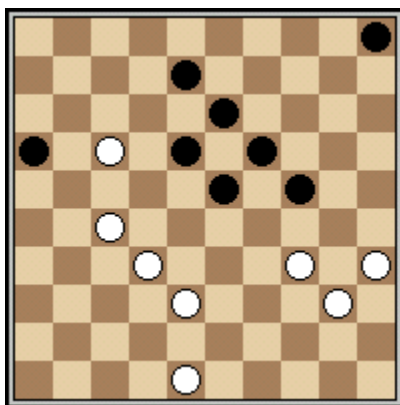
1-1 03-03-1911

Paris-ch

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x34
3.39x30	19-23	4.28x19	14x23
5.33-28	23x32	6.37x28	12-18

7.41-37	7-12	8.44-39	13-19
9.46-41	20-24	10.30-25	9-13
11.50-44	10-14	12.31-27	4- 9
13.40-34	18-23	14.38-32	12-18
15.34-30	1- 7	16.44-40	8-12
17.39-33	2- 8	18.43-38	17-22
19.28x17	11x31	20.36x27	24-29
21.33x24	23-28	22.32x23	18x20
23.37-32	19-23	24.41-37	14-19
25.25x14	9x20	26.30-25	6-11
27.25x14	19x10	28.49-44	11-17
29.44-39	10-14	30.39-33	14-19
31.40-34	15-20	32.33-28	17-21
33.37-31	12-18	34.31-26	7-12
35.26x17	12x21	36.45-40	20-24
37.42-37	8-12	38.37-31	12-17
39.31-26	17-22	40.26x17	22x42
41.47x38	3- 8		

Woldouby now had a position of attack, but not enough for a victory.



Position after 41. 3-8

42.27-22 18x27
 43.32x21 16x27 44.17-11 23-28
 45.11- 7 28-32 46.38-33 32-37
 47. 7- 1 37-41 48. 1-29 41-46
 49.29x20 27-31 50.20-25 31-36
 51.34-29 36-41 52.48-42 19-24
 53.29x20 41-47 54.42-38 46-23
 55.20-15 23x45 56.15-10 5x14
 57.25x26

There was one more game between Woldouby and Fabre. A game that Woldouby lost and we have not been able to locate. Thus the encounter between the two ended 5-3, but we have seen in these three games that Woldouby was a stronger player than Fabre.

Championship of Paris, 1911

Names	Wold	Fabre	Chard	Solier	Bizot	Serf	P
Woldouby	xxxx	1110	1221	0222	2222	2222	31
Fabre	1112	xxxx	1111	2221	2221	2222	31
Chardonnet	1001	1111	xxxx	1110	1112	2201	19
Solier	2000	0001	1112	xxxx	2101	1111	16
Bizot	0000	0001	1110	0121	xxxx	0222	14
Serf	0000	0000	0021	1111	2000	xxxx	9

As stated before, on March 3 1991 the championship of Paris was celebrated. Woldouby and Marius Fabre ended with 31 points each. Then Woldouby lost the match against Fabre with a score of 2-4.

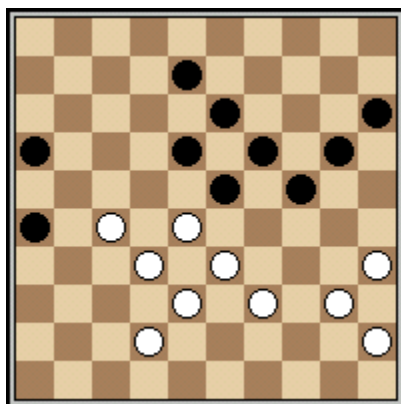
Fabre,M. (Marius) - Woldouby

2-0 03-03-1911

Paris-ch match 1 (997)

1.34-30 19-24 2.30x19 14x23
 3.35-30 10-14 4.40-35 14-19

5.30-25	17-21	6.25x14	19x10
7.32-27	21x32	8.37x19	13x24
9.31-27	10-14	10.41-37	11-17
11.46-41	6-11	12.45-40	5-10
13.33-28	1- 6	14.40-34	8-13
15.39-33	2- 8	16.37-32	14-19
17.41-37	10-14	18.34-30	18-22
19.27x18	12x23	20.37-31	17-21
21.31-27	7-12	22.42-37	12-18
23.37-31	14-20	24.47-42	20-25
25.44-39	25x34	26.39x30	9-14
27.49-44	14-20	28.44-39	20-25
29.39-34	4- 9	30.31-26	9-14
31.26x17	11x31	32.36x27	14-20
33.34-29	25x34	34.29x40	6-11
35.42-37	11-17	36.37-31	8-12
37.31-26	3- 8	38.43-39	17-21
39.26x17	12x21	40.50-45	21-26
41.48-42			



Position after 41. 48-42

	20-25	42.42-37	8-12
43.39-34	15-20	44.28-22	23-29

45.34x14	20x 9	46.40-34	18-23
47.33-28	13-19	48.38-33	9-13
49.33-29	24x33	50.28x39	19-24
51.39-33	13-19	52.22-17	12x21
53.33-28	24-29	54.27-22	29x40
55.45x34			

Woldouby - Fabre, M. (Marius)

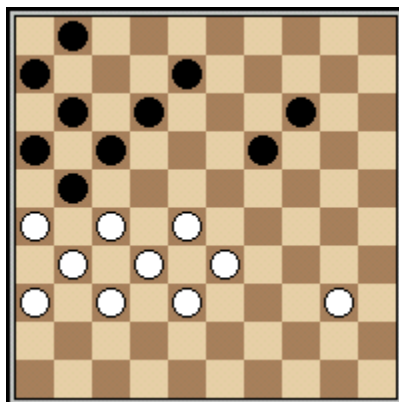
1-1 03-03-1911

Paris-ch match 1

1.32-28	17-21	2.31-26	12-17
3.37-32	7-12	4.41-37	20-25
5.46-41	14-20	6.36-31	20-24
7.31-27	10-14	8.41-36	5-10
9.37-31	2- 7	10.42-37	15-20
11.47-42	10-15	12.34-29	18-22
13.27x18	12x34	14.40x29	7-12
15.31-27	24-30	16.35x24	19x30
17.37-31	4-10	18.42-37	20-24
19.29x20	15x24	20.45-40	10-15
21.40-34	14-20	22.48-42	30-35
23.34-30	25x34	24.39x19	13x24
25.43-39	9-13	26.39-34	20-25
27.44-39	24-30	28.50-44	15-20
29.28-23	13-19	30.23x14	20x 9
31.33-28	9-14	32.38-33	14-20
33.42-38	20-24	34.44-40	35x44
35.49x40	30-35	36.34-29	35x44
37.29x20	25x14	38.39x50	14-19
39.50-45	3- 9	40.45-40	9-14

Fabre chose to lose a pawn, but did not dare to play:

41.40-35 19-24 42.28-23 8-13 43.33-29 24x42 44.37x48 1-7 45.23-19 13x24
46.27-22 17x37 47.26x8 37x26 48.8-3 14-19 49.3-9



Position after 40. 9-14

41.27-22	21-27	42.32x21	16x18
43.37-32	19-24	44.31-27	17-22
45.28x17	11x31	46.36x27	18-23
47.40-34	14-19	48.33-28	6-11
49.38-33	11-17	50.27-21	8-13
51.32-27	23x32	52.27x38	19-23
53.38-32	13-18	54.33-28	23-29
55.34x23	18x29	56.32-27	24-30
57.27-22	1- 6	58.22x11	6x17
59.28-22	17x28	60.21-17	12x21
61.26x17			

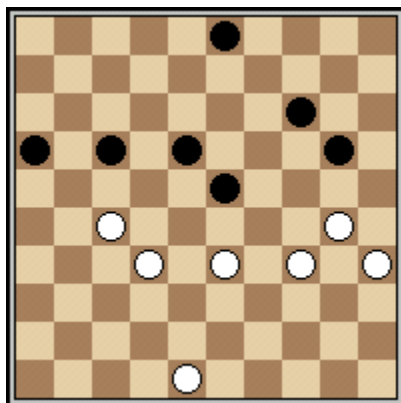
Fabre, M. (Marius) - Woldouby

1-1 03-03-1911

Paris-ch match 1

1.34-30	20-25	2.32-28	25x34
3.39x30	16-21	4.37-32	21-26
5.32-27	26x37	6.41x32	19-23
7.28x19	14x23	8.44-39	17-22
9.46-41	22x31	10.36x27	10-14
11.41-37	12-17	12.50-44	7-12
13.33-28	5-10	14.28x19	14x23
15.39-33	17-22	16.44-39	22x31
17.37x26	11-17	18.30-25	10-14
19.40-34	1- 7	20.34-29	23x34
21.39x30	7-11	22.32-27	15-20
23.42-37	18-23	24.37-32	12-18
25.33-28	14-19	26.25x14	9x20
27.27-22	18x27	28.32x12	23x32
29.38x27	8x17	30.43-38	11-16
31.38-32	2- 7	32.47-41	7-11
33.41-36	13-18	34.49-43	19-23
35.43-38	4- 9	36.45-40	9-14
37.40-34	17-21	38.26x17	11x31
39.36x27	6-11	40.38-33	11-17

Now Fabre did not want to complicate his life and elegantly forced a draw against the famous Senegalese player.



Position after 40. 11-17

41. 33-28	14-19	42. 27-21	16x38
43. 30-25	23x32	44. 25x21	32-37
45. 21-17	37-41	46. 17-12	41-46
47. 48-43	38x49	48. 12- 7	46-23
49. 7- 2	23x45	50. 2-11	45-50
51. 11- 7	49-32		

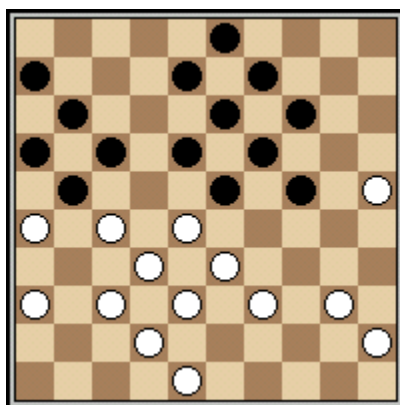
However, this match, with few games, did not turn out to be strictly by the rules without conditions. After Woldouby's protest there followed a second match, this time with 10 games, that was won by Woldouby with a score of 13-7. Since that moment Woldouby could call himself the Champion of Paris.

Woldouby - Fabre, M. (Marius)

2-0 03-03-1911

Paris-ch Match 2

1.32-28	17-21	2.31-26	12-17
3.37-32	7-12	4.41-37	18-23
5.46-41	12-18	6.34-29	23x34
7.39x30	2- 7	8.44-39	7-12
9.50-44	20-24	10.36-31	14-20
11.31-27	20-25	12.41-36	25x34
13.40x20	15x24	14.37-31	1- 7
15.47-41	18-22	16.27x18	12x23
17.41-37	7-12	18.31-27	10-14
19.44-40	5-10	20.40-34	10-15
21.49-44	14-20	22.44-40	12-18
23.34-30	24-29	24.33x24	20x29
25.40-34	29x40	26.35x44	15-20
27.39-33	20-24	28.30-25	9-14
29.43-39	4- 9	30.44-40	



Position after 30. 44-40

Woldouby's Biography

			24-29
31.33x24	19x30	32.28x10	30-34
33.40x29	9-14	34.10x19	13x44
35.45-40	44x35	36.38-33	18-23
37.25-20	35-40	38.20-15	40-44
39.32-28	21x41	40.36x47	23x32
41.42-38	32x43	42.48x50	16-21
43.15-10	8-13	44.10- 5	21-27
45.33-29	17-22	46. 5-37	11-16
47.26-21	27-31	48.37x26	16x27
49.26-37	6-11	50.29-24	11-16
51.24-20	3- 9	52.20-15	13-18
53.15-10	16-21	54.37-26	

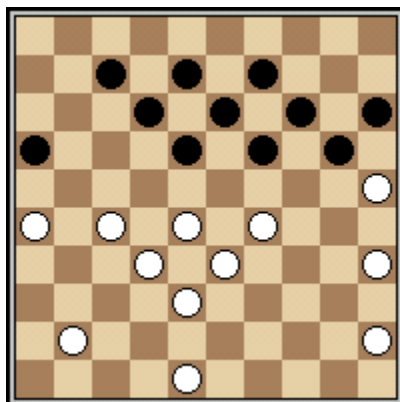
Fabre, M. (Marius) - Woldouby

1-1 03-03-1911

Paris-ch Match 2

1.35-30	20-25	2.40-35	19-23
3.44-40	14-19	4.33-28	17-22
5.28x17	11x22	6.31-27	22x31
7.36x27	10-14	8.39-33	5-10
9.41-36	6-11	10.49-44	11-17
11.44-39	14-20	12.37-31	10-14
13.33-28	1- 6	14.27-22	18x27
15.31x11	6x17	16.42-37	20-24
17.47-42	14-20	18.36-31	13-18
19.31-27	17-22	20.28x17	12x21
21.39-33	8-13	22.50-44	9-14
23.44-39	7-12	24.33-28	4- 9
25.39-33	21-26	26.37-31	26x37
27.42x31	3- 8	28.31-26	2- 7
29.34-29	25x34	30.46-41	34-39
31.43x34	24-30	32.34x25	23x34

33. 40x29



Position after 33. 40x29

Fabre now had one more piece. However, it was not enough to win the game.

20-24	34.29x20	15x24
35.41-36	18-23	36.48-43
13-18	38.22-17	12x21
37.28-22	9-13	40.36-31
12x21	7-12	42.26x17
39.26x17	23-29	29-34
41.31-26	43.27-21	16x27
42.26x17	44.32x21	18-23!
43.27-21	45.33-28	23x32
44.32x21	46.38x27	8-12
45.33-28	47.17x 8	13x 2
46.38x27	48.21-17	19-23
47.17x 8	49.17-11	23-28
48.21-17	50.11- 6	28-33
49.17-11	51. 6- 1	33-39
50.11- 6	52. 1x40	39x48
51. 6- 1	53.40-34	48x30
52. 1x40	54.25x34	14-19
53.40-34	55.45-40	2- 7
54.25x34	56.27-22	7-12
55.45-40	57.34-30	24-29
56.27-22	58.40-34	29x40
57.34-30	59.35x44	19-23
58.40-34	60.44-39	23-28
59.35x44		
60.44-39		

Woldouby's Biography

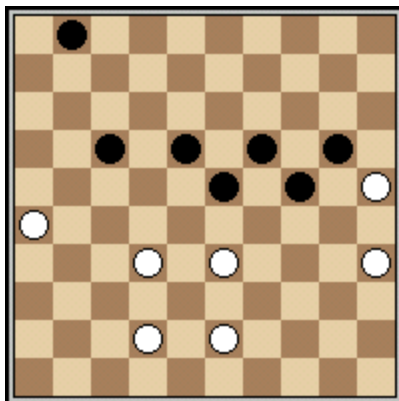
61.22x33	12-17	62.30-24	17-21
63.24-19	21-26	64.19-13	26-31
65.13- 9	31-37	66. 9- 4	37-42
67. 4-15	42-48		

Woldouby - Fabre,M. (Marius)

1-1 03-03-1911

Paris-ch Match 2

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x34
3.39x30	16-21	4.44-39	21-26
5.50-44	17-21	6.30-24	20x29
7.33x24	19x30	8.35x24	11-16
9.38-33	14-19	10.40-35	19x30
11.35x24	10-14	12.45-40	13-19
13.24x13	8x19	14.42-38	9-13
15.47-42	14-20	16.37-32	26x37
17.42x31	21-26	18.32-27	26x37
19.41x32	4- 9	20.40-34	20-24
21.46-41	5-10	22.41-37	10-14
23.34-29	12-18	24.29x20	15x24
25.27-22	18x27	26.32x21	16x27
27.28-23	19x28	28.33x31	14-19
29.39-34	9-14	30.43-39	13-18
31.31-27	7-12	32.44-40	1- 7
33.40-35	2- 8	34.34-30	18-23
35.49-43	12-18	36.37-32	8-13
37.36-31	3- 8	38.31-26	8-12
39.48-42	7-11	40.27-22	18x27
41.32x21	11-17	42.21-16	13-18
43.39-33	6-11	44.16x 7	12x 1
45.38-32	14-20	46.30-25	

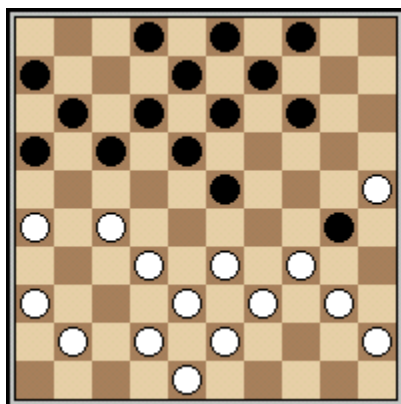


Position after 46. 30-25

23-28
 47.25x21 28x28 48.21-17 1- 7
 49.26-21

Fabre,M. (Marius) - Woldouby
 0-2 03-03-1911
 Paris-ch Match 2

1.32-28 19-23	2.28x19 14x23
3.31-27 10-14	4.37-32 5-10
5.41-37 17-22	6.34-30 22x31
7.36x27 20-25	8.46-41 25x34
9.39x30 11-17	10.41-36 17-22
11.44-39 22x31	12.37x26 7-11
13.32-27 1- 7	14.38-32 14-19
15.40-34 10-14	16.43-38 11-17
17.49-43 7-11	18.45-40 15-20
19.30-25 20-24	20.50-45 24-30
21.35x24 19x30	22.47-41



Position after 22. 47-41

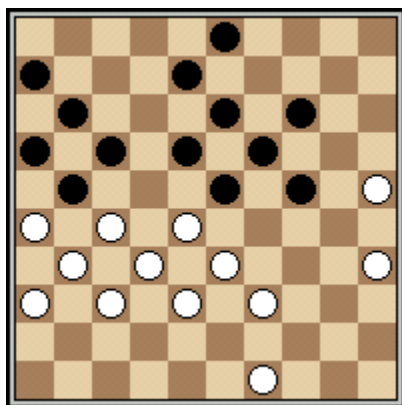
				14-20	
23.25x14	9x20	24.34x14	23-29		
25.33x24	13-19	26.24x22	17x46		
27.39-33	46x10	28.40-34	4- 9		
29.33-28	10x21	30.26x17	11x22		
31.34-29	12-18	32.42-37	6-11		
33.45-40	16-21	34.43-39	8-13		
35.29-24	11-16	36.40-35	21-26		
37.39-34	16-21	38.48-42	21-27		
39.38-33	9-14	40.34-29	3- 8		
41.42-38	13-19	42.24x13	8x19		
43.38-32	27x38	44.33x42	14-20		
45.37-32	19-24	46.32-28	22x33		
47.29x38	24-29	48.42-37	20-24		
49.37-32	18-23	50.32-27	23-28		
51.36-31	26x37	52.38-32	37-42		
53.32x34	42-48				

Woldouby - Fabre, M. (Marius)

2-0 03-03-1911

Paris-ch Match 2

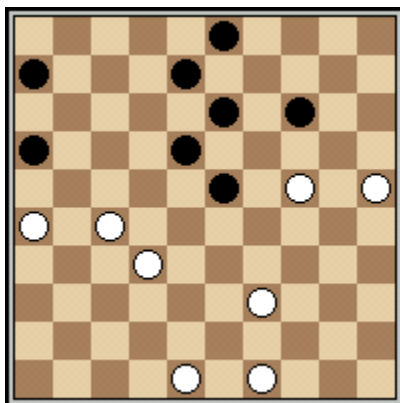
1.32-28	17-21	2.31-26	12-17
3.37-32	7-12	4.41-37	18-23
5.46-41	12-18	6.37-31	2- 7
7.31-27	20-24	8.41-37	7-12
9.34-29	23x34	10.40x20	15x24
11.27-22	18x27	12.28-23	19x28
13.33x31	14-19	14.31-27	12-18
15.45-40	10-14	16.39-33	1- 7
17.44-39	7-12	18.33-28	5-10
19.40-34	10-15	20.34-30	18-23
21.37-31	14-20	22.38-33	20-25
23.42-38	25x34	24.39x30	12-18
25.47-42	9-14	26.50-44	14-20
27.44-39	20-25	28.42-37	25x34
29.39x30	15-20	30.43-39	20-25
31.48-43	25x34	32.39x30	4- 9
33.30-25	9-14	34.43-39	



Position after 34. 43-39

Woldouby's Biography

		34.....	17-22
35.26x17	24-29	36.33x24	22x42
37.37x48	11x22	38.31-26	22x31
39.36x27	19x30	40.35x24	

**Position after 40. 35x24**

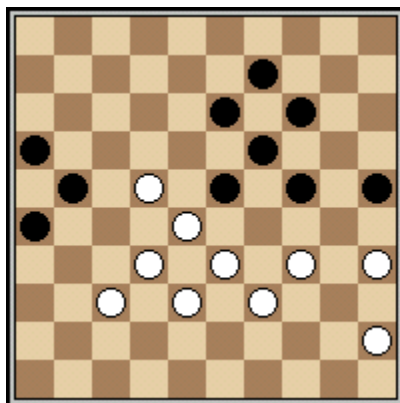
Woldouby had left Fabre in a desperate position.

			14-19
41.39-33	19x30	42.25x34	3- 9
43.49-44	9-14	44.48-43	14-20
45.44-40	13-19	46.33-28	8-13
47.28-22	19-24	48.22-17	13-19
49.40-35	20-25		

Fabre,M. (Marius) - Woldouby
1-1 03-03-1911
Paris-ch Match 2

1.32-28	19-23	2.28x19	14x23
3.33-28	23x32	4.37x28	10-14
5.41-37	5-10	6.46-41	20-24

7.37-32	17-22	8.28x17	12x21
9.41-37	7-12	10.31-27	18-23
11.34-29	23x34	12.40x20	15x24
13.45-40	13-19	14.39-33	12-18
15.37-31	8-13	16.44-39	10-15
17.31-26	1- 7	18.26x17	11x31
19.36x27	7-11	20.42-37	19-23
21.37-31	14-19	22.31-26	15-20
23.40-34	20-25	24.34-30	25x34
25.39x30	9-14	26.43-39	4- 9
27.49-43	14-20	28.47-42	11-17
29.39-34	17-22	30.50-45	22x31
31.26x37	20-25	32.32-27	6-11
33.37-32	11-17	34.33-28	17-21
35.38-33	2- 8	36.34-29	23x34
37.30x39	8-12	38.39-34	18-23
39.42-38	12-17	40.43-39	9-14
41.48-42	21-26	42.42-37	17-21
43.27-22	3- 9		



Position after 43. 3-9

Woldouby's Biography

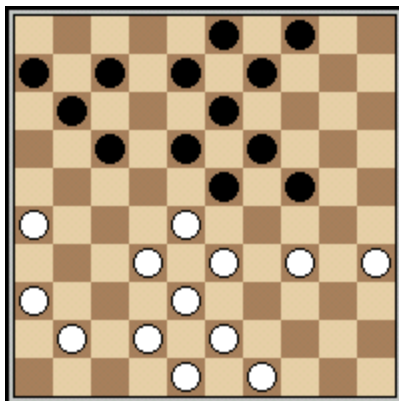
		44.34-29	23x43
45.38x49	14-20	46.45-40	9-14
47.40-34	13-18	48.22x13	19x 8
49.28-22	8-12	50.32-28	14-19
51.49-43	12-17	52.22x11	16x 7
53.43-39	19-23	54.28x30	21-27
55.33-29	27-31	56.37-32	31-36
57.30-24	36-41	58.24x15	41-46
59.39-33	46x30	60.35x24	25-30
61.24x35	26-31	62.15-10	31-37
63.10-	4		

Woldouby - Fabre, M. (Marius)

2-0 03-03-1911

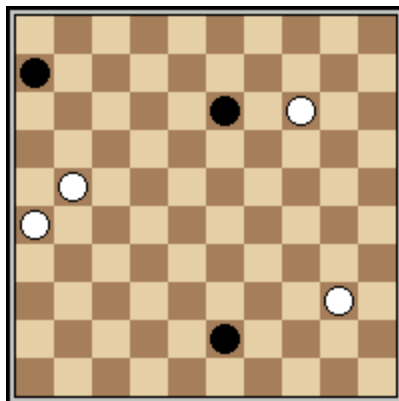
Paris-ch Match 2

1.32-28	18-23	2.34-29	23x34
3.39x30	16-21	4.44-39	21-26
5.50-44	20-24	6.31-27	13-18
7.27-22	18x27	8.28-23	19x28
9.33x31	15-20	10.30x19	14x23
11.39-33	12-18	12.33-28	23x32
13.37x28	26x37	14.41x32	20-24
15.46-41	10-14	16.41-37	7-12
17.44-39	8-13	18.39-33	14-19
19.40-34	5-10	20.34-29	10-15
21.29x20	15x24	22.37-31	1- 7
23.45-40	18-23	24.40-34	12-18
25.31-26	2- 8	26.47-41	



Position after 26. 47-41

			24-29
27.33x24	19x39	28.28x19	13x24
29.43x34	9-13	30.41-37	18-23
31.36-31	13-19	32.31-27	8-13
33.48-43	7-12	34.43-39	12-18
35.27-21	24-29	36.21x12	29x40
37.35x44	18x 7	38.32-27	4- 9
39.37-32	9-14	40.38-33	14-20
41.44-40	7-12	42.40-34	20-24
43.49-44	3- 9	44.33-29	24x33
45.39x28	9-14	46.42-38	14-20
47.44-40	20-24	48.27-21	11-17
49.21-16	12-18	50.16-11	24-29
51.11x22	18x27	52.32x21	23x43
53.34x14			



Position after 26. 47-41

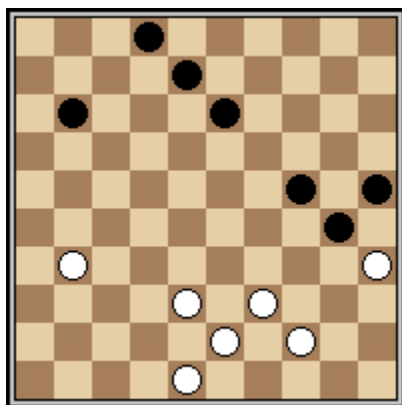
Just 43-49 are draws.

13-19 54.14x23 43-49
55.21-17 !and Black lost the game!

Fabre, M. (Marius) - Woldouby
1-1 03-03-1911
Paris-ch Match 2

1.32-28	19-23	2.28x19	14x23
3.33-28	23x32	4.37x28	10-14
5.41-37	5-10	6.46-41	20-24
7.39-33	14-19	8.37-32	18-23
9.44-39	10-14	10.41-37	12-18
11.50-44	7-12	12.31-27	1- 7
13.37-31	17-22	14.28x17	11x22
15.31-26	22x31	16.26x37	16-21
17.34-29	23x34	18.40x20	15x24
19.36-31	21-26	20.31-27	4-10

21.33-28	10-15	22.39-33	14-20
23.44-39	20-25	24.37-31	26x37
25.32x41	18-22	26.28x17	12x32
27.38x27	9-14	28.41-37	14-20
29.42-38	7-12	30.37-32	6-11
31.47-42	24-30	32.35x24	20x29
33.33x24	19x30	34.45-40	15-20
35.38-33	12-18	36.42-38	3- 9
37.32-28	20-24	38.40-35	9-14
39.49-44	14-19	40.27-22	18x27
41.28-23	19x28	42.33x31	



Position after 42. 33x31

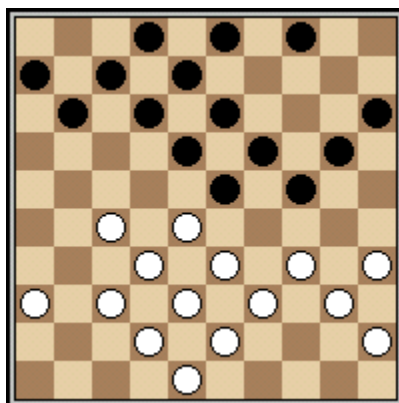
			11-17
43.38-32	8-12	44.44-40	2- 7
45.43-38	17-22	46.32-27	12-18
47.40-34	13-19	48.27-21	19-23
49.21-16	23-28	50.48-42	28-32
51.38x27	22-28	52.42-38	28-32
53.38-33	32x21	54.16x27	18-23
55.27-22	24-29	56.33x24	30x19
57.31-27	19-24	58.27-21	24-29

Woldouby's Biography

59.21-16 29x40 60.35x44 25-30
61.44-40 23-29 62.22-18 30-35

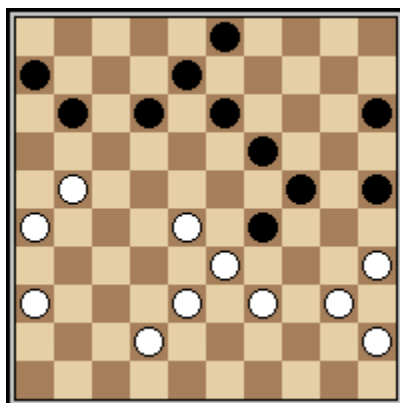
Woldouby - Fabre, M. (Marius)
1-1 03-03-1911
Parijs-ch Match 2

1.32-28 18-23 2.34-29 23x34
3.39x30 16-21 4.44-39 21-26
5.50-44 17-21 6.37-32 26x37
7.42x31 21-26 8.32-27 26x37
9.41x32 19-23 10.28x19 14x23
11.47-42 10-14 12.46-41 12-18
13.41-37 7-12 14.33-28 14-19
15.39-33 20-24 16.44-39 5-10
17.30-25 10-14 18.39-34 1- 7
19.43-39 14-20 20.25x14 9x20
21.49-43



Position after 21. 49-43

	4- 9	22.37-31	11-16
23.34-29	23x34	24.39x30	18-23
25.30-25	12-18	26.25x14	9x20
27.42-37	8-12	28.48-42	7-11
29.31-26	2- 8	30.43-39	20-25
31.37-31	23-29	32.27-21	16x27
33.31x22	18x27	34.32x21	



Position after 34. 32x21

			19-23
35.28x30	25x32	36.33x24	12-17
37.21x12	8x17	38.40-34	3- 9
39.34-30	9-14	40.30-25	17-21
41.26x17	11x22	42.45-40	13-18
43.40-34	6-11	44.34-30	

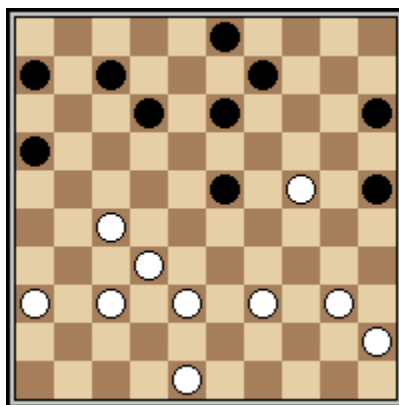
Woldouby's Biography

Fabre, M. (Marius) - Woldouby

2-0 03-03-1911

Paris-ch Match 2

1.32-28	19-23	2.28x19	14x23
3.37-32	10-14	4.41-37	5-10
5.33-28	17-22	6.28x19	14x23
7.39-33	10-14	8.44-39	14-19
9.50-44	4-10	10.33-28	22x33
11.39x28	18-22	12.28x17	12x21
13.38-33	10-14	14.33-28	8-12
15.31-27	21-26	16.44-39	12-17
17.39-33	2- 8	18.42-38	17-21
19.43-39	20-24	20.49-43	8-12
21.47-42	14-20	22.34-30	24-29
23.33x24	20x29	24.39-33	12-18
25.33x24	26-31	26.37x17	11x33
27.38x29	23x25	28.42-38	19x30
29.35x24	7-12	30.43-39	1- 7
31.46-41	18-23	32.41-37	



Position after 34. 32x21

Forced, now is 6-11.

			13-18
33.39-33	9-13	34.33-29	23x34
35.40x29	7-11	36.45-40	3- 9
37.48-43	11-17	38.32-28	17-21
39.38-32	12-17	40.28-22	17x28
41.32x12	21x41	42.36x47	6-11
43.29-23	11-17	44.12x21	16x27
45.43-38	9-14	46.40-34	15-20
47.24x15	13-19	48.15-10	

Match de Fabre – Woldouby por el campeonato de París, 1911

Jugadores	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Puntos
Woldouby	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	13
Fabre	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	7

As I indicated before, Woldouby protested against the way that the first match was played; then he challenged Fabre in 10 games and Fabre accepted. Woldouby won 1, 4, 5, and 7; Fabre won the 10. The other games ended in a draw, and that is how Woldouby became the Champion of Paris. As a reward Fabre earned 125 francs and Woldouby 75.

CHAPTER 9

The Senegalese players in Paris

The Parisian newspaper *L'Excelsior* of Tuesday November 7 1911 shows some photographs of the Senegalese students who receive education at school, two Senegalese men playing checkers, and a designer. All the Parisians knew at the time the black village that camped for several months in the convent located at the road intersection of Douai Street and Clichy's Boulevard.



Senegalese players at Clichy's Boulevard in Paris

The owner of the land (77 Clichy's Boulevard) had sold it to the state to build a high school (Lycée-collège Jules-Ferry), but the blacks refused to leave before November 22 - the date on which a boat would take them back to Senegal.

The name of the ancient convent was “des Dames Zélatrices de la Ste-Eucharistie”. The garden was a residue of the Folie La Bouxière. A businessman installed a café-concert (Charmille) in the garden of the old convent⁴⁶ in 1908.



The Jules-Ferry high school (at the bottom on the right) seen from the Place de Clichy around 1930

⁴⁶ **ROCHEGUDE, Marquis of** (1910) *Promenades dans toutes les Rues of Paris for arrondissements. 9e arrondissement*, p. 69



Senegalese players in Paris, 1907

CHAPTER 10

More about Woldouby's position

We indicated on previous pages that the Woldouby's position was published in⁴⁷ the July's edition of the French magazine *Le Damier universel* in 1911. In order to know the real origin of the Woldouby's Position we need to look at the match between Jules Chardonnet and Roger Serf which was played during the championship of Paris⁴⁸.

Chardonnet, J.

- Serf, R.

2-0 03-03-1911

Paris-ch

1.32-28	17-22	2.28x17	12x21
3.33-28	7-12	4.39-33	1- 7
5.44-39	21-26	6.37-32	26x37
7.42x31	19-23	8.28x19	14x23
9.41-37	10-14	10.50-44	5-10
11.47-42	14-19	12.31-27	10-14
13.33-28	11-17	14.39-33	17-21
15.44-39	21-26	16.34-30	20-24
17.37-31	26x37	18.42x31	7-11
19.46-41	11-17	20.27-22	18x27
21.31x11	6x17	22.36-31	13-18
23.31-27	8-13	24.41-37	17-21
25.30-25	14-20	26.25x14	9x20
27.39-34	4- 9	28.34-30	2- 8
29.30-25	12-17	30.25x14	9x20

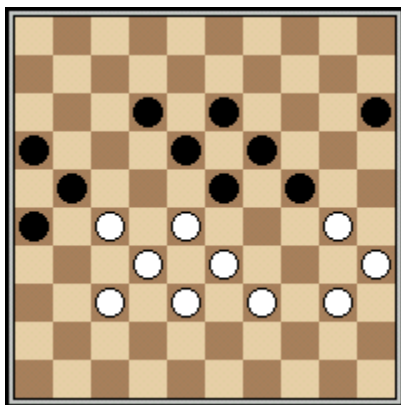
⁴⁷ The Dutch newspaper **ALGEMEEN HANDELSBLAD**, November 25 1926, p. 8. On 15 July 1911 a French review published an identical position to that of Woldouby's, in which he had to find the winnings for the white.)

⁴⁸ **STERKENBURG, Frank J.** (1989) De Woldouby-Boom. In the Dutch magazine *Het Nieuwe Damspel*, January-March, pp. 26-27



**International Tournament in Paris, 1909. Roger Serf standing fifth from the left, front row. Behind: Dr. Alfred Molimard
(Courtesy of Dr. Diego Rodríguez)**

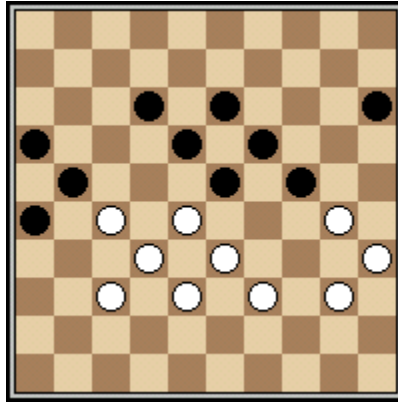
31.43-39	8-12	32.40-34	21-26
33.34-30	20-25	34.49-43	25x34
35.39x30	17-21	36.43-39	12-17
37.48-43	17-22	38.28x17	21x12
39.33-28	12-17	40.39-33	17-21
41.43-39	3- 8	42.45-40	8-12



Position after 42. 8-12

43.40-34	12-17	44.30-25	17-22
45.28x17	21x12	46.33-28	24-29
47.39-33	29x40	48.35x44	23-29
49.33x24	19x30	50.25x34	15-20
51.34-29	13-19	52.28-23	19x28
53.32x23	20-25	54.44-39	25-30
55.38-32	16-21	56.27x16	18-22
57.23-19	12-17	58.19-14	22-28
59.32x23	17-22	60.23-18	22x13
61.14-10	and White wins		

Let's go back to the previous position



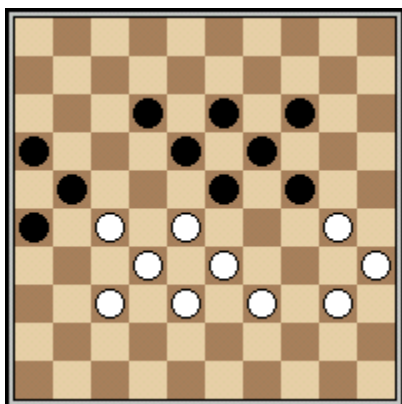
Position after 42. 8-12

Chardonnet plays 43.40-34 12-17 44.30-25 17-22 45.28x17 21x12 46.33-28, and finally Serf gives up in the 61st move.

As usual, the players analyze the match and both conclude that the position is crucial after the 43rd move of the white pieces. If 44. 30-25, then the black pieces could have taken a draw through 24-29.

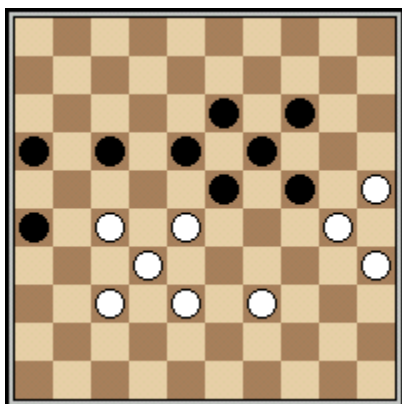
44. 28-22 seems to be better here. 44.28-22 17x28 45.33x22 23-28 46.32x14 21x41 47.30x8 18x27 48.8-3 15-20 49.14x25 41-47 50.3-21 47x45 51.21x32

This little shot would be impossible if the piece on 15 were in the 14th square, where it would be much better placed positionally. This means that we continue playing again from the first position indicated, but now we locate the piece of the 15th square on the 14th square and so we have:



1.40-34 12-17 2.30-25 17-22 3.28x17 21x12 4.33-28 12-17 5.34-30

In this way we reached the next position:



Woldouby saw this position and immediately - with his customary speed - presented a beautiful shot for the white.

1.38-33 26-31 2.27x36 17-21 3.37-31 23-29 4.28-23 19x26 5.30x8 29x38 6.39-33 38x29 7.36-31 26x37 8.8-3 ;Black loses!

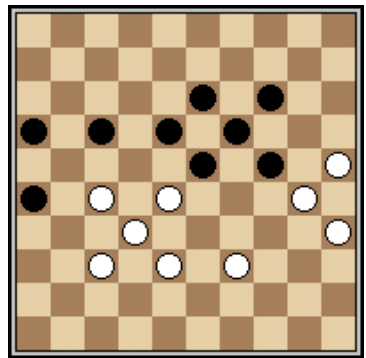
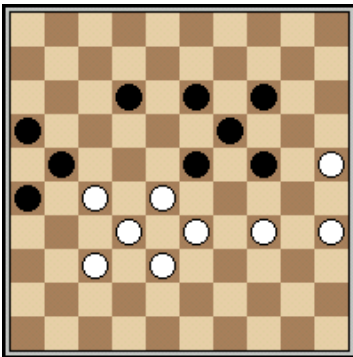
Woldouby's Biography

The protest “but the dark pieces have to play” came too late - the Woldouby's position was born. The checkers editor Louis Dambrún present during the analysis wrote the position and published it in his magazine *Le Damier Universal* on July 15 1911 with the observation that he recommended the position to his readers:

Nous recommandons particulièrement l'étude de cette position que donne lieu à des variantes splendides.

Translation:

We particularly recommend the study of this subject which can lead to splendid variants.”



The Woldouby's position can be presented in the match in two different ways. On the left we see a position where the dark pieces are next to play. On the right we see a position with mixed colors where the light pieces are next to move.

CHAPTER 11

Woldouby after 1911

We previously indicated that in 1911 Woldouby embarked in Le Havre and no one ever heard about him again, except in 1934 when a few Senegalese people communicated to some players from Rotterdam that he had died⁴⁹. We also indicated that according to other people Woldouby remained in Paris in 1911, but after the Championship of Paris he did not participate in other tournaments and his name no longer appeared in magazines. J.W. van Dartelen in his checkers section says that:

On June 17 1911 Woldouby left La Havre in order to embark the next day for Dakar (Senegal). Since then not even a single news item has been received about him⁵⁰.

On the other hand there are other news saying that Woldouby remained in Paris for a few years⁵¹. The late Philip de Schaap said in one of his publications that Woldouby died in Paris in 1922 of tuberculosis.

But which of these news are true? Allegedly he returned to Senegal in 1911, since he became the checkers runner up champion in 1913 there. In addition we present the articles written by Jean Coustouzy, director of Damier Toulousain, in a newspaper from Toulouse which confirm these facts. After 1913 nothing is known about Woldouby's checkers activities.

Les Damistes Toulousains chez les nègres⁵².

Nous recevons la communication suivante:

⁴⁹ Leidsch Dagblad, October 10 1959, p. 5

⁵⁰ The Dutch newspaper Haarlem's Dagblad, July 1 1927, p. 6

⁵¹ Damwereld in zakformaat, January 1948

⁵² **L'EXPRESS DU MIDI** (Toulouse). Mardi 23 de septembre 1913, p. 3.

Woldouby's Biography

Dimanche dernier, un grand match de damistes a eu lieu au Village Nègre Sénégalais. Malgré la convocation hâtive et prématurée, de nombreux amateurs s'étaient rendus pour voir ces réputés damistes aux prises avec les jeunes damistes toulousains.

Les Sénégalais sont des damistes invétérés, très vieux joueurs de époques immémorables comme les Perses, où dans les fouilles exécutées par M. de Morgan, chargé de missions par le gouvernement français, on a découvert des céramiques sur des poteries, des damiers de 64 cases, remontant à plusieurs siècles avant notre ère. Nous glisserons sur la réputation un peu surfaite des Sénégalais Gnan et Bopo-Dia [Bapou N'Dyaie] et du jeune soudanais Kandi. Voici les résultats du concours international 1895: 1er Weiss; 2e, Zimmerman; 3e, Kandi.

Concours international de mai 1913. Joueurs hors classe, trois joueurs: 1er Hoogland (Hollandais); 2e, Weiss; 3e, Molimard (Français).

Première série, dix joueurs: 1er, Bopo-Dia [Bapou N'Dyaie] (Sénégalais); 23 de Haas (Hollandais); 3^e, Raphaël (Marseillais); 4^e, Woldouby (Sénégalais); 5^e, Bonnard; 6e, Barteling; 7e Gendron (Canadien); 8e, Grange (Bordeaux); 9e Petit-Fabre (Marseille); 10e, Maillet.

Deuxième série, onze joueurs: 1er Ottina; 2^e, Bizot; 3^e, de Graëve; 4^e, Chardonnet; 5^e Sonier; 6^e, Saint-Maurice; 7^e, John-Gendron (Canadien); 8^e Battefeld; 9^e Bouillon; 10^e, Perraud; 11^e, Pernet.

Pour faire une mise à point équitable les joueurs de première série reçoivent un quart de pion comme rendement des joueurs hors-classe, et les joueurs de deuxième série, le demi pion. N'oublions pas que le premier concours qui fut organisé dans notre ville date du 17 avril 1909. Raphaël, champion Marseillais, fit un rendement de trois pions à M. Labatut, champion de Toulouse et qu'il gagna très largement. Les damistes toulousains furent classés de dix-huitième catégorie.

Nous n'insisterons plus dans nos démonstrations, et nous disons aux damistes toulousains amateurs, d'aller mesurer leurs forces au Village Sénégalais. Ils trouveront là, des joueurs qui jouent très vite, qui voient très bien et qui n'oublient pas de souffler quand l'occasion se présente. Quant au résultat du premier match, M. Dasque, seul damiste toulousain, est sorti match nul. C'est énorme, car ces joueurs sénégalais sont sûrement tous de huitième catégorie, c'est-à-dire à un pion trios-quarts de rendement des maîtres Hoogland, Weiss et Molimard. – Jean Coustouzy, *directeur du Damier Toulousain*, 22, avenue de Lyon, Toulouse.

Translation:

Toulousains Damistes amongst the coloured

We have received the following communication:

Last Sunday a big checkers match was held at the Senegalese village. Despite the hasty and premature convocation many fans had gone to see these famous checkers facing young Toulousain checkers players. The Senegalese are inveterate checkers players, players for times immemorial in Persia, where in the excavations carried out by M. Morgan in charge of missions by the French government were found 64 checkered boxes on ceramic pottery dating back to several centuries before our era. We will slip on the slightly overrated reputation of the Senegalese and Gnan Bopo-Dia [Bapu N'Dyaie] and the young Sudanese Kandi. Here are the results of the international competition in 1895: 1st Weiss; 2nd Zimmerman; 3rd Kandi.

International Competition in May 1913: Three players: 1st Hoogland (Holland); 2nd Weiss; 3rd Molimard (French).

First series, ten players: 1st Bopo Dia [Bapu N'Dyaie] (Senegal); 2nd Haas (Holland); 3rd Raphael (Marseille); 4th Woldoubu (Senegal); 5th Bonnard; 6th Barteling; 7th Gendron (Canada); 8th Barn (Bordeaux); 9th Small-Fabre (Marseille); 10th Mallet.

Second series, eleven players: 1st Ottina; 2nd Bizot; 3rd De Graeve; 4th Chardonnet; 5th Sonier; 6th Saint-Maurice; 7th John Gendron (Canada); 8th Battefeld; 9th Bouillon; 10th Perraud; 11th Pernet.

To make a fair point of release the first batch of players received a pawn quarter advantage as off-class players, and the players of the second series received half a pawn. Remember that the first contest was organized in our city on 17 April 1909. Raphael, a champion from Marseille, had an advantage of three pawns over Mr. Labatut, a champion from Toulouse, and he won greatly. The checkers players of Toulouse were classes of the eighteenth category.

We will not dwell on our demonstrations, and we tell fans of the checkers players of Toulouse to measure the forces in the Senegalese village. There they find players who play very fast, see very well, and remember to breathe when the opportunity arises. As for the result of the first match, Mr. Dasque - the only checker player of Toulouse - came out at a draw. This is huge because these Senegalese players are surely in the eighth grade - this is to say at a pawn trios quarters advantage of Hoogland masters Weiss and Molimard. - Jean Coustouzy, director of Damier Toulousain, 22 avenue de Lyon, Toulouse.

Damistes Toulousains⁵³

Demain lundi à 3 heures de l'après-midi, aura lieu, au village sénégalais, allée des Zéphirs, un grand match-revanche. Les Sénégalais joueront à volonté des Toulousains sur les cases noires ou blanches.

Nous serions très heureux que les sociétaires des 34 sections du Damier Toulousain veuillent bien faire une démarche pour inviter ces susdits champions à venir se mesurer avec les Sénégalais.

Si par hasard ces messieurs se trouvaient indisposés ce jour-là, nous leur donnerions à volonté un autre jour et l'entrée gratuite. Si également il ne leur plaisait pas de jouer avec les Sénégalais, nous les inviterions à jouer à la première section du Damier Toulousain, 22, avenue de Lyon.

Translation:

Toulousain Damistes

Tomorrow, on Monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a rematch will be held in the Senegalese village alley Zephyrs, The Senegalese will play on request of the checker players of Toulouse on black or white squares.

We are very pleased that the members of the 34 sections of the Toulousain Damier club take the initiative to invite the aforementioned champions to come and compete with the Senegalese players.

If by chance these gentlemen were busy that day, we would be giving them another day and free admission. If they also did not like to play with the Senegalese, we would invite them to play the first section of the Toulousain Damier club, 22 avenue de Lyon.

Damistes Toulousains⁵⁴

Nous avons donné dernièrement le classement des joueurs sénégalais. Madiemba Tian, Mommar Diagné, Sangné Diagné et Maumadou sont des joueurs de dixième catégorie, c'est-à-dire des joueurs à deux pions de rendement, des maîtres hors classe, tels que: Hoogland, Weiss et Molimard. Nous avons à diverses reprises convoqué tous les damistes toulousains. Nous avons pu constater par les matches consécutifs, que les Sénégalais étaient supérieurs aux Damistes Toulousains. Pour donner une idée de la force que possède un damiste de 3e catégorie, nous convoquons tous les forts damistes toulousains à jouer avec M. Rapna Konaré, qui s'engage à faire un rendement de deux pions à tous les damistes toulousains. M. Rapna Konaré se trouve à Toulouse pour quelques jours seulement, car il vient accompagner son frère Ammaou Konaré, qui va faire son service militaire au 83e. Ce dernier est

⁵³ L'Express du Midi (Toulouse). Dimanche 28 de septembre 1913, p. 4.

⁵⁴ L'Express du Midi (Toulouse). Samedi 4 octobre 1913, p. 4.

aussi un bon damiste que nous serons heureux d'avoir parmi nous. Parmi les Sénégalais, citons comme les plus forts: Kandi, Bopo-Dia [Bapou N'Dyaie], Woldouby et Rapna-Konaré. N'oublions pas que tous ces Sénégalais n'ont jamais détenu le titre de champion du monde, mais ils sont tout de même de première, deuxième et troisième catégorie. – Jean Coustouzy.

Translation:

Toulousain Damistes

We recently ranked Senegalese players. Madiemba Tian Mommar Diagné, Sangné Diagné, and Maumadou are players in the tenth category, this is to say players with a advantage of two pawns, like senior masters such as: Hoogland, Weiss, and Molimard. We have repeatedly summoned all checkers players in Toulouse. We have seen by consecutive matches that the Senegalese are superior to the players of Toulouse. To give an idea of checkers players in the the 3rd category we call all of the strong checkers players to play against Mr. Rapna Konaré who is committed to a return of two pawns to all checkers players in Toulouse. Mr. Rapna Konaré is in Toulouse for a few days because he comes with his brother Ammaou Konaré who will do his military service in 83rd. He is also a good checkers player whom we will be happy to have with us. Amongst the Senegalese the strongest include: Kandi, Bopo-Dia [Bapu N'Dyaie], Woldouby, and Rapna Konaré. Remember that all these Senegalese players have never held the title of world champion, but they are still first, second, and third class. - Jean Coustouzy.

Damistes Toulousains⁵⁵

Papa Konaré, damiste sénégalais, vient de quitter Toulouse. Comme nous l'avons annoncé, il a fait un rendement de 2 points à tous les meilleurs joueurs damistes toulousains: MM. Jourde, Suau, Morian, Dasque, Dreu ont joué 20 parties avec ce terrible adversaire. Papa Konaré a gagné 14 parties et une nulle, ce qui prouve qu'il pouvait rendre largement les deux pions. Un seul damiste inconnu de nos sections, un étudiant russe qui a joué paraît-il très longtemps avec Weiss, a gagné aux deux piones le terrible adversaire. Et Konaré lui-même nous a avoué qu'il ne pouvait lui rendre que le pion.. Nous serion trop heureux dans les sections du damier toulousain de connaître ce jeune étudiant russe.

Nous disons encoré une fois que Papa [Rapna] Konaré, qui a concouru cette année au grand concours national de Sénégal, fut classé troisième: Bopo-Dia [Bapou N'Dyaie], 1er; Woldouby, 2e; Papa Konaré, 3e. Précisons par clases: Hoogland, Weiss et Molinard, hors clase, peuvent rendre le demi-quart de

⁵⁵ L'Express du Midi (Toulouse). Jeudi 9 octobre 1913, p. 3.

pion à M. Bopo-Dia [Bapou N'Dyaie], champion sénégalais. Et Bopo-Dia [Bapou N'Dyaie] fait un rendement de trois-quarts de pion à Konaré. Voulez-vous fair l'équivalent du rendement du demi-quart de pion, ce qui est un pion toutes les huit parties... et bien, c'est énorme; c'est simplement comme le joueur au billard qui rend 200 points sur 1.000 à son adversaire. Nous sommes bien petits joueurs en comparaison de ces grands maîtres. – Jean Coustouzy, directeur du Damier Toulousain.

Translation:

Toulousain Damistes

Rapna Konaré, the Senegalese checkers player, just left Toulouse. As we have announced, he has an advantage of 2 pawns on all the top players in Toulouse: MM. Jourde, Suau, Morian, Dasque, Dreu played 20 games against the terrible opponent. Rapna Konaré won 14 games and drew one, proving that he could well render the two pawns. One unknown checkers player, a Russian student who has seemingly played for a very long time against Weiss, won with the advantage of 2 pawns against the terrible opponent. And Konaré himself told us that he could give him the advantage] of one pawn. We in the circles of Toulouse Checkers club are too happy to know this young Russian player.

We say again that Rapna Konaré, who competed this year in major national competitions in Senegal, was ranked third: Bopo-Dia [Bapu N'Dyaie] 1st; Woldouby 2nd; Papa Konaré 3rd. Specified by classes: Hoogland, Weiss, and Molinard, excluding class, may give the advantage of one pawn to Mr. Bopo-Dia [Bapu N'Dyaie], the Senegalese champion. And Bopo-Dia [Bapu N'Dyaie] can give the advantage of $\frac{3}{4}$ pawns to Konaré. which is the equivalent of a an advantage of one pawn every eight games.....which is a huge achievement; it's just like the billiard player who makes 200 points in 1000 to his opponent. We are small players compared to those great masters. - Jean Coustouzy, director of the Toulousain Damier.

No matter what it was, the player from Saint Louis of Senegal known as Woldouby remains in our memories as one of the greatest Senegalese players whose cleverness got the attention of many French checkers players. He became famous thanks to a position named after him - the Woldouby's Position.

With this we complete this book which is a demonstration that in life everything is a matter of opportunities, since natural talent or intelligence can be found everywhere.

A clear examples of this are the Senegalese Ahmadou Kandié, Woldouby, Baba Sy, and Mansur Kouaté who clearly showed it to the white people.

CHAPTER 12

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La Gazette du Jeu de Dames	Georges Balédent Gaston Beudin O. Bourdier	Mayo 1886	Enero 1888	13
La tribune des damistes	Georges Balédent	Julio 1889	Junio 1890	33
Le jeu de dames	Eugène Leclercq	Junio 1893	Enero 1910	198
Le Damier Universel	Félix Jules Bolzé	Octubre 1909	May 1913	43
Bulletin mensuel du Damier Français	Louis Dambrun	Febrero 1910	Diciembre 1910	11
Le Damier	Louis Dambrun	Enero 1911	Junio 1920	59
Le Jeu de Dames	Marcel Bonnard	Noviembre 1920	Septiembre 1931	117
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